The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4900. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

The Coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

He Proclaims General Amnesty for Political Offences.

Congratulations to the Czar on His Escape.

Louis Napoleon to Visit Berlin in September.

HUNGARY.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary—Imposing and Curious Ceremonies—Great Enthusiasm—The King Proclaims General Amnesty for Political Offences.

PESTH, Hungary, Saturday, June 8.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria were to-day crowned King and Queen of Hungary, with midæval pomp and splendor.

The sun rose clear and bright, but was obscured by passing clouds, which, by some, was considered as a premonition of the future of Hungary.

The city was crowded with visitors from all parts of the world, and was splendidly decorated. The Ambassadors of all nations having diplomatic relations with Austria, except the United States, were present on the occasion.

The condition of the Empress MATHILDE, or of MAXIMILIAN, the late Emperor of Mexico, did not interfere with the ceremonies, neither did KOSSUTH'S recent letter diminish the popular enthusiasm on the occasion.

The Coronation took place at Ofen, across the river Danube, and the concluding rites in this city.

Eight hundred Hungarian and Austrian nobles, sixty Peeresses, a hundred diplomatists and thousands of strangers witnessed the coronation. The scene was magnificent. Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Latin Churches assisted at the ceremony.

The costumes displayed were gorgeous. The Emperor was anointed in the ancient robes, crown, mantle and shoes of St. Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary.

The Empress was anointed under the right armpit.

The special mass sung by the Imperial choir from Vienna was composed by LISTZ.

After the coronation, the King knighted several Hungarians, and then rode in person to Pesth, where he took the oath, in which he promised to reconquer the ancient limits of Hungary.

The pageant far exceeded anything described by FROISSART or Sir WALTER SCOTT. Nothing like it has been witnessed for centuries, and, in all probability, they will never be repeated.

The coronation ceremonies were closed by the King riding up a mound of earth formed of soil brought from the different departments of Hungary, and waving his sword at the four points of the compass, at the same time solemnly swearing that he would defend the Kingdom against the world.

There was immense cheering from the assembled multitude during the performance of the rites.

There is a grand illumination and banquet to-night. At the banquet Peers act as servants.

The Hungarian Diet voted a hundred thousand ducats as a present to the King and Queen. There was the greatest excitement and enthusiasm displayed. Ten Archdukes were present. The Austrian Prime Minister, VON BEUST, was conspicuous. Mons. DEAK was absent. M. ANDROSSY crowned the King and Queen. A general amnesty for political offences has been proclaimed.

PRUSSIA.

Napoleon to Visit King William.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 8.

It is said that the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON will visit King WILLIAM here in September next.

FRANCE.

Congratulations to the Czar—Rejoicings for His Protection—The Offender Will Not Repent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 9.

Information has been received here that several towns in France were illuminated last evening in honor of the escape of the Czar of Russia from the attempt to assassinate him.

BEREGOUSKI, the would-be assassin of the Czar, shows no signs of repentance for his deed.

The Poles residing here have signed an address to the Emperor NAPOLEON, expressing their sorrow and detestation of the act of their countryman.

The Czar, in reply to the congratulatory address of the French Ministers, said the occurrence could but strengthen the bonds which unite him to France and the Emperor NAPOLEON, and his remembrance of the manifestations of public sympathy in his behalf would be imperishable.

The Crown Princess of Prussia left this afternoon for Germany; the Prince is staying at the Tuileries.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, June 9.

There were services in all the Churches yesterday in recognition of the Divine interposition in protecting the Czar against the attempted assassination.

WARSAW, Sunday, June 9.

In the morning of yester'ay the inhabitants and all the notables of this town left their names with the Lieutenant-Governor, and the nobility met and resolved to send a deputation to Paris with an address to the Czar and to NAPOLEON, expressing their horror at the attempt to kill the former.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 30.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th of May, and the steamer *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 28th, arrived at this port last evening.

The English Reform Bill was making rapid and satisfactory progress in Committee of the House of Commons.

The *Daily News* of the 28th says: "In spite of all faults of detail, the main object of reformers has been attained. The franchise in buroughs and counties has been fixed, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, on a broad, popular basis, which cannot be narrowed, and which, for any period to which we need look forward, will probably not need to be widened."

The *Daily News* of the 29th says: "The process which is called passing the measure is really the process of transforming it. Almost everything that the Governmen' riginally proposed is gone. Almost all that the Opposition has insisted on has been adopted."

The *Morning Post* says: "None of the remaining clauses of the Reform Bill are of such importance that their fate should determine that of the bill."

The *Times* says the week of Reform has begun most prosperously. Nothing could be happier than the administration of the last offices to the compound householder. The borough suffrage is, therefore, now settled on the basis of a rate-paying franchise, the compound householder being absolutely abolished in parliamentary boroughs. The settlement of the occupation franchise in counties was at least as satisfactory as the extinction of the compound householder. The adoption of a £12 rating franchise was a compromise fairly entitled to be accepted when offered by the Government, and the qualification corresponds with sufficient accuracy to the rental qualifications in counties carried last year. The settlement of the occupation franchise in boroughs and counties leaves nothing but the so-called fancy franchise intervening before the section of the bill dealing with the redistribution of seats, and before the week is over we shall be immersed in the statistics and the conflicts of redistribution.

The London *Herald* mentions a rumor that JEFFERSON DAVIS will visit England some time during the present month.

The Paris *Moniteur de Soir* publishes an account of the reception by the Emperor of the deputation from the Universal Tourist Company, who have arrived from England to arrange for the economical visit to Paris of the workingmen of the United Kingdom.

His Majesty responded to the appeal in the most friendly manner, and said that a cordial understanding between France and England had always been the aim of his politics.

It is announced that at the grand review to be held in the Bois de Boulogne on the occasion of the visit of the Czar, there will be under arms fifty battalions of infantry, fifty squadrons of cavalry, and eighteen batteries of artillery. It is not expected that the Czar will visit the camp at Chalons.

In consequence of the representation of France and Austria, the arbitrary measures adopted toward the Jews by the Government of the Danubian Principalities have at once been withdrawn.

A fresh disagreement has arisen between the French Government and the Committee on the reorganization of the army. The question at issue has reference to the duration of the annual terms of service of the National Garde Mobile. The Committee desire to fix the duration of this service at 15 days yearly, whereas, the Government demand that it shall last 25 days. It is, however, hoped that an arrangement will be arrived at.

The King of Prussia leaves Berlin for Paris on the 4th of June. His Majesty will be accompanied by Gen. VON MOLTKE. The Czar and Czarewitch would arrive at Berlin on the 30th of May, and would at once proceed to Potsdam, where they would be received by the royal family. At 5 o'clock there will be a family dinner at the Royal Castle, and in the evening the Imperial guests would pay a visit to the theatre. They would leave for Paris on the 31st, and would return through Stuttgart and Darmstadt to Potsdam on the 15th June, taking their departure on the 16th for St. Petersburgh.

The Prussian Government has opened confidential negotiations with the Cabinet of Copenhagen, with the view of explaining the conditions which will have to be fulfilled by Denmark on the restoration of the district of North Schleswig. These conditions refer to the assumption by Denmark of a proportionate part of the public debt of the Duchy, and to a guarantee to be undertaken by the Danish Government for the national protection of the German inhabitants of the districts about to be restored.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the subject of confidential negotiations between the Prussian and Danish Governments is the future protection of Alsen and Duppel, which Prussia desires to retain. The retrocession, it adds, offered by the Prussian Government would comprise the territory of Apeurade, containing 30,000 inhabitants.

The Convention relative to Church property was concluded at Turin on the 26th May, with COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE of Paris, and Messrs. FIELD, OPPENHEIM and ERLANGER. These capitalists will issue bonds redeemable in twenty-five years, and payable by the proceeds of the extraordinary tax upon the Church property, for 430,000,000 francs, which they will advance to the Government.

A Madrid telegram of the 28th says: "The Congress has passed the bills fixing the strength of the naval forces, and authorizing the Minister of Marine to increase, should necessity for such a step arise, the Spanish naval forces in the Pacific."

The Egyptian corvette *Fayom* arrived at Valetta on the 25th, bringing intelligence from Canes that OMAR PASHA returned there on the 23d, after the burning of fifty-five villages, without, however, obtaining any successful results against the insurgents.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The Text of the Treaty Signed at London.

From Reuter's Express.

The following is believed to be the correct text of the treaty for the neutralization of Luxemburg recently concluded at London:

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, taking into consideration the change produced in the situation of the Grand Duchy, owing to the dissolution of the ties which attached it to the former Germanic Confederation, has invited their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of all the Russias, to assemble their representatives in conference at London, in order to come to an understanding with the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King Grand Duke as to the new arrangements to be concluded in the general interest of peace.

And their said Majesties, after having accepted this invitation, have resolved by common accord to respond to the desire His Majesty the King of Italy has manifested to take part in a deliberation destined to offer a new pledge of security for the maintenance of the general repose.

In consequence their Majesties, in concert with His Majesty, the King of Italy, desiring to conclude a treaty for this purpose, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

[The names and titles of all the Plenipotentiaries signed below follow.]

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, and found them in good and perfect form, have agreed upon the following articles:

1. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, maintains the ties which attach the said Grand Duchy to the House of Orange-Nassau by virtue of the treaties that have placed that State under the sovereignty of His Majesty the King Grand Duke, his descendants and successors.

The rights which the agnates of the House of Nassau possess to the succession of the Grand Duchy, by virtue of the same treaties, are maintained. The high contracting parties accept this present declaration and take note thereof.

2. The Grand Duchy within the limits determined by the deed annexed to the Treaty of April 19, 1839, under the guarantee of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, shall henceforth constitute a perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe this same neutrality toward all other States.

The high contracting parties engage to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by this present article. This principle is and remains placed under the sanction of the collective guarantee of the signitary Powers to this present treaty, with the exception of Belgium, which is itself a neutral State.

3. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg being neutralized in the terms of the preceding article, the maintenance or establishment of strong places upon its territory becomes needless and without object. It is in consequence agreed by common accord that the town of Luxemburg, considered in past time from a military point of view as a Federal fortress, shall cease to be a fortified town.

His Majesty the Grand Duke reserves to himself the right of maintaining in that town the number of trooops necessary to watch over it for the preservation of good order.

4. Conformably with the stipulations contained in articles 2 and 3, His Majesty, the King of Prussia, declares that his troops at present garrisoning the fortress of Luxemburg shall receive orders to proceed to the evacuation of that place immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this present treaty. A commencement will simultaneously be made with removing the artillery munitions and all objects forming part of the appurtenances of the said strong place. During this operation there shall only remain the number of troops necessary to watch over the safety of the war material and to effect its removal, which shall be completed with the least possible delay.

5. His Majesty the King Grand Duke, by virtue of the rights of sovereignty he exercises over the town and fortress of Luxemburg, engages upon his part to take the necessary measures for converting the said strong place into an open town, by means of such demolition as His Majesty shall judge sufficient to fulfil the intentions of the high contracting Powers expressed in article 3 of this present treaty. The works required for this purpose will commence immediately after the retreat of the garrison. They shall be carried out with all the circumspection the interests of the inhabitants demand.

His Majesty the King Grand Duke further promises that the fortifications of the town of Luxemburg shall not in future be reëstablished, and that no military establishment shall either be maintained or created at that place.

6. The signitary Powers to this present treaty recognize that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation having equally brought about the dissolution of the ties that united the Duchy of Limburg collectively with the the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to the said Confederation, it results therefrom that the relations mentioned in articles 3, 4 and 5 of the treaty of April 19, 1839, between the Grand Duchy and certain territories appertaining to the Duchy of Limburg, have ceased to exist, the said territories continuing to form an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

7. This present treaty shall be ratified and its ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the period of four weeks, or earlier if possible,

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and appended to it the seal of their arms.

Done at LONDON, this 11th of May, 1867.

STANLEY,	VAN DE WEYER,
APPONYI,	TORNACO,
LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE,	SERVAIS,
D'AZEGLIO,	BERNSTORFF,
BENTINCK,	BRUNNOW.

Declaration.

It is well understood that Art. 3 does not effect the rights of other neutral Powers to preserve and in case of need to repair their strong places and other means of defence.

[The same signatures follow.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government and the Condemned Fenians—A Strong Appeal for Mercy.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., a large deputation, consisting principally of members of the House of Commons, waited upon the Premier at his private residence in St. James-square, to urge Her Majesty's Government to spare the lives of the wretched men lying under sentence of death in Dublin.

Sir GEORGE BOWYER first addressed the noble Lord, and, after acknowledging that the convicted Fenians had forfeited their lives to the law they had so grievously offended, he urged that as a general principle the last sentence of the law should be inflicted only in cases where it was required for the public welfare and interests.

Mr. J. S. MILL said the deputation had come there without distinction of party, with as earnest a feeling as it was possible for a human being to have, to implore that the scaffold should not be erected for political offences. The punishment to which these men had subjected themselves, without the penalty being carried out to the extreme, was quite sufficient to vindicate the law, and to deter persons—as all admitted they should be deterred—from attempting the crime of which these men had been convicted. The effect of executing these unhappy men would be to make them martyrs in the eyes of their misguided countrymen, and they would be looked upon as the martyrs of Irish nationality. The execution for political offences would also prejudice us abroad among nations which were not aware of the strong desire existing in the English mind to make Ireland prosperous and happy. He urged the Government to save these men from death, and to hold out to them the mercy of a prolonged imprisonment.

After some remarks by other gentlemen Lord DERBY replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN—You must be aware that nothing can be more painful to me than to have to discuss such a question as that brought before me by a deputation so influential as I have now the honor to address, and it is the more painful because it is impossible for me to constitute myself the advocate of one side, while the claims of the other have been so ably and eloquently advanced. What I have to say is not said in my own personal character, but as a member of the Government which has carefully considered the case you have brought before me. In the first place, allow me to state that when those who have addressed me spoke of "these unfortunate men," there is at the present moment under consideration the case of one individual only. No other case has been brought under the consideration of the Government, of those condemned to capital punishment, beyond those of BURKE and DORAN. As to DORAN, on the recommendation of the jury to mercy in his case, there was no hesitation on the part of the Government in commuting his sentence. The only other case with regard to which you are competent to say anything is the case of BURKE alone, because none of the other cases of capital conviction have been brought under the consideration of the Executive. Now, gentlemen, I am very glad that there has been a general disclaimer on the part of those I have the honor to address as to mixing this matter up with the question of political support [hear,] and I am sure it was through inadvertence that it was so mixed up. [Hear.] I may be permitted to say that no such idea ever entered our minds, nor did the difference of religion, as hinted at in the reference to Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, ever exercise any influence over our minds. But I may also be permitted to say that I do not think this question is at all analogous to the civil war in America. It is said that since the termination of the war there has been no single instance of capital punishment being inflicted for political offences; but you must recollect the circumstances of that war—that there was a continent divided against itself—that there were millions of men in the South arrayed against millions of men in the North; and if, on the one side or the other, in that fierce contest a right was assumed to inflict the highest penalty of the law, it would have altered altogether the character of that civil war, and might, and assuredly would, have produced a fearful retaliation. I say this, then, for the purpose of showing you that the circumstances of the attempt at revolt in Ireland and the circumstances of the American civil war are not, in the slightest degree, analogous. Now it is my painful duty to be obliged to say with regard to the individual case of the convict BURKE, that it has been taken into the most serious and anxious consideration of the Government, and we did not decide upon the course we determined to pursue without weighing all the circumstances of the case. You must forgive me for reminding you that although it is natural that every man should desire to raise his voice on the side of mercy, the members of the Government, and others yet more than we, felt strongly the necessity there was for making some example in the case of this most unprovoked and atrocious attempt at revolt. And we felt that the loyal inhabitants of Ireland would not consider that the Government were in earnest unless they, in this most gross—the grossest case—inflicted the extreme punishment of the law. I do not wish to be considered as arguing the case. I wish to impress on you that the decision of the Government has not been come to without, as I said before, the most serious and anxious consideration. We have weighed the subject well; we have discussed it in the Cabinet, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the presence of the Chief Secretary of Ireland, and on the authority of the Lord Chancellor, and on the report of the Judges, including the Lord Chief Justice, who tried the case, we have endeavored to ascertain whether there was any mitigating circumstances which the Government could fairly take into consideration, and, with the single exception that by the interposition of Providence no blood was shed, we could find nothing that should keep BURKE from suffering the extreme penalty of the law. But then nothing could have prevented the effusion of blood on the occasion except the extreme cowardice of the party who were under BURKE. They fired a volley on the soldiers at 700 yards distance, which therefore did no harm, and when they saw the soldiers advance ran away, BURKE being captured in a ditch when endeavoring to make his escape, after this contemptible attempt to oppose the Queen's authority. I feel all this difficulty at the present time, because I do not want to argue the case against this unhappy man, for I and the other members of the Government agree that, if we were justified in sparing his life, nothing could have given us greater satisfaction than to extend that clemency to him; but it was the decided opinion of Her Majesty's Government after the fullest examination of the whole circumstances, that there would be a very serious risk of its being thought they were guilty of dereliction of their duty if they failed to visit with the severest punishment—whatever may have been his motive—one who, have no direct interest in the matter, induced a number of unhappy dupes in Ireland to join in that which might have led to serious consequenees, and who, without any sufficient motive, has been guilty of the greatest and most serious offence known to the law. Gentlemen, we came to that decision with the deepest sorrow; and all I can say is, that after listening to the eloquent advocacy of mercy, if you will sign your names to any representation which can be made officially to Her Majesty's Government, as the Cabinet meets at 3:30 o'clock to-day, [cheers,] I will bring it expressly, if you wish, at that hour before my colleagues. [Applause.] But I must tell you fairly the question was fully and deliberately considered, and we did not come to the decision at which we arrived without the most anxious consideration. I do not speak personally, for I only look upon myself as the mouthpiece of the Cabinet; but I cannot say that your representations will make any alteration in the view of the Government.

Proceedings in the House of Lords—Commutation of Burke's Sentence.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the 27th ult., the Earl of Clarendon inquired if Government had come to any final decision as to the fate of the condemned Fenian BURKE.

The Earl of Derby said the deep anxiety which he and his colleagues had felt in taking into consideration this most painful subject could not be overrated. He did not believe that any one who had not devolved upon him the awful responsibility of deciding on the life or death of a fellow-creature could estimate the anxiety felt by the Government or the pain with which they came to the conclusion that the law must take its course, or, on the other hand, the sense of relief they experienced when, looking to the general public feeling on the subject, they were able to come unanimously to the conclusion that they might be justified in advising Her Majesty to exercise her prerogative of mercy. That advice was transmitted to Her Majesty on Saturday night, and a reply accepting it was received last (Sunday) night. Although the life of the convict BURKE will therefore be spared, the determination thus come to by the Government was not unattended with great difficulty. There were no palliating circumstances in the case which could diminish the guilt of the unhappy culprit. It was not the case of a civil war in which great principles were involved—in which the passions and feelings of great bodies of men were excited, and in which, therefore, both parties were obliged to look with great tenderness upon each others' faults or crimes. This, on the contrary, was a case of violation by the convict of the hospitality which he enjoyed in a friendly country. There he became the organizer of a conspiracy, the criminality of which was only equalled by its folly. He excited a civil war, in which, if no blood was spilt, it was not the fault of the conspirators; and if the civil war had not been put down, a state of things must have arisen the horror of which could hardly be expressed. The course which these misguided men had taken had the effect of creating universal panic throughout the greater part of Ireland, the breaking down confidence between man and man, of spreading a general sense of insecurity; of compelling the public to take steps for self-preservation, and of putting back the rising prosperity of Ireland for he knew not how many years. This was not a trifling offence, and although no blood was shed, yet BURKE was not only one of the original organizers of the conspiracy, but he appeared in arms at the head of a body of men opposed to Her Majesty's troops; and, if no loss of life occurred, it was due to the panic of his followers, who fled at the first discharge, hurrying with them their leader, who was found concealed in a ditch. In all this he could see no palliating or mitigating circumstances, and looking to the state of alarm which existed in Ireland, to the serious consequences attending the late outbreak, and to the protection which the loyal and peaceable inhabitants had a right to expect from the Government, he saw no ground for clemency. For these reasons they were of opinion on Wednesday that no circumstances could justify them in preventing the law from taking its course; but he was happy, most happy, to say that between Wednesday and Saturday they had received such intimations from various quarters, entitled to the highest respect, that it was the universal feeling of the country that the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy should not be withheld; that they came to the conclusion it was not necessary for them to adhere to the conclusion at which they had arrived with so much pain. Subsequently to the decision of the Cabinet to advise the commutation of BURKE'S sentence, a letter had been received from the Lord-Lieutenant, stating the feeling which prevailed in Ireland, and expressing a strong wish that it might be found possible to extend mercy to the criminal. The letter was not received until after the decision of the Cabinet was come to, and it was a strong confirmation of the propriety of the course which had been taken.

Mr. DISRAELI made a similar statement in the House of Commons.

How Burke Received His Reprieve.

From the Daily Express, May 29.

At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon three mounted Orderlies were dispatched from the Viceregal Lodge to bear official announcements of the commutation of the sentence upon the convict BURKE to the Governor of Kilmainham Gaol, to the Lord Mayor and to Cardinal CULLEN. The Orderly dispatched to Kilmainham prison arrived in a very few minutes afterward, and immediately delivered into the hands of the Governor, Mr. PRICE, the Lord Lieutenant's warrant commuting the sentence of death on the convict BURKE to penal servitude for life. Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Gaol, was deputed to carry the intelligence to the culprit of the mercy extended toward him. He received it with apparent indifference, and, in a subsequent interview with Mr. PRICE, remarked that "it made little difference to him" whether he was hanged or not. As the evening advanced he was observed to exhibit more cheerfulness than he had shown since his conviction, and a desire to enter into conversation with the prison officials. It is expected that an order will be immediately received for his removal to Mountjoy Convict Prison. No intimation of a reprieve has been received at the prison with respect to M'CAFFERTY, but it is expected that a commutation of his sentence will be officially notified in a few days to the Governor.

Speech of Capt. McClure.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 27.

Whatever may be the fate of the Fenian ringleaders, it is impossible not to be struck by the manliness and dignity of their demeanor in their present strait. The following is the speech delivered by Capt. MCCLURE, after his conviction, when called upon by the Judge to say why sentence should not be passed upon him:

MY LORDS: In answer to the question as to why the sentence of the Court should not now be passed on me, I would desire to make a few remarks in relation to my late exertions on behalf of the suffering people of this country in aiding them in their earnest endeavors to obtain the independence of their native land. Though not born on the soil of Ireland, my parents were; and from history and the traditions of the fireside I became conversant with this country's miseries from my earliest childhood; and as the human breast possesses those Godlike attributes which make men feel for suffering mankind, I felt for Ireland's wrongs and for her moral degradation, and I felt that I should assist her people in their attempt to right those wrongs and raise her from degradation. I shall not now state to what cause I attribute the failure of the late insurrectionary movement; nor shall I express a sorrow I do not feel with regard to my own conduct. I am fully satisfied of the righteousness of my every act in connection with the late revolutionary movement, having been actuated alone by a holy desire to assist in the emancipation of an enslaved but generous people. It affords me more pleasure to have acted as I have done in behalf of the Irish people, than any event that has occurred to me during my eventful though youthful existence. I would wish to be distinctly understood—and I say it here—standing on the brink of an early grave—that I am no filibuster, no freebooter. I came to this country with no personal object to gain—with no desire to my own advancement. I came here solely out of love of Ireland and sympathy for her people. If I have forfeited my life for having done so, I am ready to abide the issue. If my devotion to an oppressed people be a crime, I am willing to receive the penalty of that crime, knowing as I do, that what I have done was in behalf of a people whose cause was just and holy—a people who will appreciate and honor a man, although he may not be a countryman of their own, but still a man who is willing to suffer in defence of that divine American principle—the right of self government. I would now wish to tender to my learned and eloquent counsel, Mr. HERON and Mr. WATERS, and to my solicitor, Mr. COLLINS, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the able manner in which they have conducted my defence. And now, my Lords, I trust I am prepared to submit to the penalty it will be the duty of your Lordships to pronounce on me. I have no more to say.

FRANCE.

The Military Bill—What it Costs to Maintain the Empire.

From the Gazette de France, May 27.

C'est une loi impossible—such a law can never pass. It is impossible that the Chamber can ever sanction an organization which in the time of peace calls every young Frenchman under arms. Never can it be admitted that France can no longer exist unless all that is young and valid in the country be subjected to military discipline. Such measures may be justifiable at times when the necessities of public safety are paramount over every other consideration, not at a time when such startling proofs have been given of a disinclination to fight. It is the duty of the deputies to extricate France from a position which throws the public mind into utter confusion. Either let us be on a peace footing or on a war footing, as Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON in 1848 told the Government which established a system of armed peace. The Emperor has, without let or hindrance, pursued that policy which he deemed the best. He proclaimed at the outset of his reign that the Empire was peace; every act emanating from his will must therefore have tended to realize the promise so solemnly entered into. Now he has contributed to the utmost of his power to promote the unity of Italy, and the Prusso-German unity; he has allowed Poland to be crushed by Russia, and permitted Prussia to dismember Denmark; he has abandoned Mexico, in spite of the sad position in which his abandonment left MAXIMILIAN, and all the adherents of French intervention; lastly, he has told us that the treaties of 1815 were objects of abhorrence. All these acts were evidently inspired by a desire to secure peace. And yet, it is after their fulfillment, it is after pursuing, in the Old World as in the New, in Asia, Africa, Europe and America, a policy calculated to carry out the programme that the Empire was peace, it is after all this that we are to be told that every Frenchman from 20 to 29 years of age must be a soldier, and belong either to the active army, the reserve or the National Guard Mobile, which is but an annex of the army! To protect the frontiers of France the Government no longer requires 250,000 men, as under the Restoration; 400,000 men, as under LOUIS PHILIPPE; 600,000 men, as during the first fifteen years of the Empire; but 800,000 men! Moreover, the army requires an annex quite as numerous as it is itself, and which is to include all the men (not bodily disabled) exempted for the last fifty-two years. We repeat it, we must get out of these inconsistencies. We must be told the reason why France should be compelled to submit to such gigantic sacrifices, when, in order to preserve peace, the most insignificant conquests are deliberately given up. We must be told the reason why we enjoyed greater security whilst the abhorred treaties of 1815 were extant than we do now that they are destroyed. It behoves the deputies to clear this matter up, and sift all these inconsistent facts to the bottom. The country will hold them answerable for their votes. It is obvious that before sanctioning the imposition of fresh burdens upon the country they must require full explanations from the Government as to its policy—past, present and to come.

On English Workingmen and the Emperor of France.

On the 25th ult. a deputation of English workingmen was presented to the Emperor by Viscount RANELAGH, who delivered an address to his Majesty, expressing fervent hopes for the maintenance of peace, and dwelling on the importance of friendly relations between the two countries. It concluded as follows:

"The gracious welcome which your Majesty has given to the industry of England forms a fresh element of concord and good will; and be certain, Sire, that, with no less loyalty to our own beloved Sovereign, we, from our hearts, join in the deepest wishes for the health of your Majesty, the Empress and the Prince Imperial."

The Emperor was pleased to make the following gracious reply:

"I am deeply touched by the expressions of good will which you have just made to me. Respecting the first point, it does not altogether belong to the Government, but I will do all I can respecting it. In reply to the others, I shall have great pleasure in acceding to your desire. It has always been one of my great wishes to increase the good will so long existing between our two countries; a cordial understanding between France and England has been the end of all my politics."

Health of the Prince Imperial—Conflicting Accounts.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 27.

A correspondent of a Roman Catholic contemporary gives a very different account of the Prince Imperial's health from that given in the Parisian journals. He says that the little patient's health "is such as to leave no hope of his recovery. The poor child is a victim to scrofula of the most determined character, and part of the bone has already been removed and replaced by plates of gold in a recent operation. It is stated positively as the opinion of M. NELATON that he cannot survive a second, and that his living to succeed to the throne is utterly improbable." All this may be true, or it may only mean that the writer wishes to circulate what he believes will be agreeable to the Royalist party in France. And as the statement concerning the Prince Imperial's health is immediately followed by another, setting forth how their Majesties *the King and Queen of France* have just returned from Prague, where they have been received with the warmest testimonies of affection by the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and how they are now at their chateau at Fronsdorff, receiving the homage of a large party of the French noblesse, we are inclined not to take such an unfavorable view of the Prince Imperial's prospects as our contemporary's gloomy vaticinations might otherwise have inclined us to do."

End of the Dumas-Menken Case.

The Imperial Court has given the following judgment in the appeal of M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS against the photographer LIEBERT:

"Whereas, if it is customary for well-known persons who sit to photographers to grant the right of selling copies of their likenesses, that sale ought to cease from the moment that the person who has tacitly authorized it desires it to cease; whereas also, this concession cannot be definitive and perpetual, and as to establish such an arrangement a private convention would have to be produced, which has not been done in the course of this trial; considering likewise that if private life ought to be protected in the interests of individuals it ought to be equally so in that of morals and public decency, the Court rejects the appeal, but gives LIEBERT the benefit of an offer made to him by DUMAS of an indemnity for his outlay, and fixes the sum at 100f., after the payment of which sum LIEBERT is prohibited from selling the resemblance in question, and is required to deliver up the photographs to DUMAS."

ITALY.

The Rumor of a Projected Coup d'Etat Contradicted.

Florence (May 24) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

I need scarcely, I suppose, caution the readers of the *Daily News* against putting any faith in reports, which have been circulated lately by a part of the English press, as to the probability of a *colpo di stato* being attempted here—an attempt, that is, to do as CHARLES STUART wished to do—to govern without parliamentary assistance. It is said that the King has pledged himself to the Pope to make this attempt in case the arrangements projected for the management of the ecclesiastical property are not accepted by the Chamber. Signor ALBERI is named as the person who is mainly concerned as go-between in bringing about this understanding between the King and the Pope. The readers of the *Daily News* may be assured that there is not the smallest danger of any such attempt being made. It may be true that there are men around the King who would wish to see such a desperate card played, men chiefly of the old Piedmontese military hierarchy, who were profoundly disgusted by the admission of the Garibaldian officers to the ranks of the regular army after the affair of Naples, who have remained discontented ever since, and whose disaffection to the present order of things was still further exasperated by the removal of the capital to Florence. But these men have not crowns to risk, and the King is quite capable of understanding the difference of the stake which they would play for and that which he would play for, if he were to act as they would have him. I assure you, with the most perfect conviction of speaking the accurate fact, that the power and crown of VICTOR EMMANUEL would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase if he were to make an attempt of the kind; and he knows that perfectly well. As for Signor ALBERI, he is certainly, and has for some time past been at Rome; and I know that he frequents the Vatican. But I have no belief in his having been the bearer of any letter from the King. Signor ALBERI was once advantageously known in the world of letters. He was the author of a life of CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, written in days when he was a liberal opponent of the Grand Ducal Government; and he afterward gave to the world the far more important collection of the "relations" of the Venetian ambassadors. But in the political world, which his Catholic sympathies have led him to frequent of late years, he has never done much of either harm or good. I do not think that he will succeed in turning Italy into a despotism.

MAXIMILIAN.

Sympathy with the Unfortunate Prince—The Mistakes of the French Policy in Mexico and Their Results.

From the London Times, May 29.

The American papers announce positively that Queretaro has been captured, and that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Imperialist Generals are prisoners. A subsequent telegram adds the too probable intelligence that JUAREZ has ordered the Emperor and his officers to be shot. The end of the Mexican Empire, which has been beyond a doubt for some time, has come at last. The so-called Liberals are victorious, and Mexico, dominated by a Republican chief, recovers its freedom and its anarchy. There will be rejoicings among those who from the first apposed the Mexican enterprise of France, or predicted its failure; but exultation will be sobered partly by sympathy with the unfortunate Prince whose ambition has come to so sad an end, and partly by the reflection that Mexico is again a prey to the disorders which six years ago urged three of the nations of Europe to interfere in the name of humanity and civilization. If just and regular administration could have pacified Mexico, it would have been pacified by the French. Never, perhaps, since Europeans have set foot in the country has there been a Government more anxious to do good than that which the French established; never since the country was lost to the Crown of Spain has anything existed so like settled government. But, though we recognize the best intentions in the design of the French Emperor, it was easy to see at the time, and it is impossible not to see now, *that he made a fatal mistake in erecting a monarchy on American soil.* The world was more startled by this project than by the actual invasion. If the French had landed in Mexico, had restored order, and given out that they would hold the country until it had made a proper selection of rulers and guaranteed the rights of foreigners, they might have been occupying the country at this moment with the good will of all the peaceable inhabitants and the acquiescence of the American Union. But the Emperor thought proper to transplant the institutions of the European continent to the New World. At a time when the struggle in America between North and South was at its height he proclaimed his intention of thus changing the form of government which had existed forty yerrs in the country. Although a majority was gained for this scheme among the Mexicans, it is impossible to believe that the nation was sincerely in its favor. The hostility of the Americans, also, was aroused not only by the interference of a European army in the affairs of the New World, but by the establishment of a monarchy on the ruins, as it were, of their own Republic. It could hardly be concealed that the supposed collapse of the Union did influence the mind of NAPOLEON, and the Federals, perceiving this, and taking it as a warning of the diminished importance of their country should they acquiesce in secession, were impelled to carry on the war even more strenuously. No sooner was it over, than they brought the whole force of their diplomacy to bear against the French occupation, and so powerful were their remonstrances, that the Emperor NAPOLEON withdrew his troops, though he must have perceived that he virtually overthrew the edifice he had planned with such hopefulness, and supported with so much determination, and at so great a cost.

If the French Emperor committed an error in setting up a Monarch instead of allowing a President to be elected, what shall we say of the unfortunate Prince who chose to accept the office of a vassal of France? It is inconceivable that one who stood so near the Austrian throne, who had abundant wealth, a noble home, and was, moreover, happily united to the daughter of a European Sovereign, should have chosen to go forth and endeavor to establish his rule over so degenerate a race. Instead of Vienna and Miramar, with the honors due to the most exalted rank, he accepted the office of coercing several millions of savage half-breeds, or of Spaniards whose degeneracy has brought them lower than the aboriginal barbarians of the soil. There must be something wonderfully fascinating in a throne, when a man who is already, in the eyes of the world and of himself, above many a crowned head accepts so sorry a rule under conditions of such dependence and humiliation. But, whatever the weakness of accepting this sovereignty, it must be admitted that MAXIMILIAN has acted nobly while wielding it. He has labored incessantly at the hopeless task of restoring order, and when abandoned by the French he threw himself on that part of the population which professed attachment to him, and fought bravely to maintain his position. The contest has gone against him. From the departure of the French the issue could not be doubtful. Had Mexico stood alone, the balance of factions might have prolonged the war, and it might have been that the valor or good fortune of MAXIMILIAN would have at length prevailed. But the sympathy of the United States and the direct influence of their Government have done everything for the cause of JUAREZ. They have given him followers, they have enabled him to appear as the recognized Chief of the State, they have probably supplied him indirectly with the means of continuing the war. The Mexican Empire is at an end, and nothing remains but for the successful Chief to reorganize the Government, *or to let the country gradually sink under the power of the United States.*

Statement of one of Maxilian's Aids.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of May 25 states that "one of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S Aids-de-Camp, who has shown himself most devoted to his royal master, arrived on Thursday in Paris. Neither that officer nor any of his brethren in arms had quitted the Emperor MAXIMILIAN; on the contrary, it was the Emperor who quitted them. From information derived from this officer, who left Mexico on the 14th of April, all communication between the seacoast and the capital had been cut off soon after the departure of the French troops. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN had determinately proceeded absolutely alone with the Mexican troops, attended only by native officers, and without authorizing a single Austrian or other foreigner to accompany him. His absence is dated from March 13. From that time all communication has been suspended, and no intelligence has been procurable. MAXIMILIAN, influenced by MARQUEZ, determined to take the chances offered by a desperate resistance, but he desired to be isolated in order to prevent a massacre of his countrymen in Mexico, and also to show that if he did take up arms it was as a true son of his new country. It is expected that in any case the person of the Emperor would be respected, but the situation is extremely critical for the 500 Europeans who are still in Mexico. The foreign regiment formed from the remnants of the Austrian Hussars and other volunteers which arrived with Maximilian are not assured that their lives will be held sacred. Moreover, the position of those devoted troops is deplorable, and their misery great, those to whom six months' pay is due having only received $10 instead of $250. In the capital a comparative calm exists. No reliable intelligence concerning the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been received since May 13. It was only known that he was behaving as a brave man should, that he was devoting himself body and soul to the cause of Mexico, and for that he had abandoned all his friends and most faithful servants; but a painful solution is not unlooked for."

MEXICO.

Letter from President Juarez Announcing the Fall of Queretaro and the Capture of Maximilian and His Generals.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

Minister ROMERO received to-day the following letter from President JUAREZ, which dispels all doubt as to the capture of Queretaro and MAXIMILIAN:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15, 1867.

Don Matias Romero, Washington:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Queretaro was taken by assault at 8 o'clock A. M. to-day. MAXIMILIAN, MEJIA and CASTILLO surrendered at discretion at the Campana Hill, the last place that resisted. I congratulate you upon this important victory.

Please send the inclosed to my family.

Yours, most truly. BENITO JUAREZ.

The First National Bank of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 9.

The official report of the Receiver of the First National Bank of this city, shows the total assets to be $2,250,000. Of this, $400,000 are classified as doubtful, and upwards of $600,000 as bad. The liabilities to individual depositors amount to $998,000; the circulation is estimated at $180,000, and the amount due the United States is $215,000. The liabilities incurred by the directors as makers and endorsers of bills aggregate $647,000.

Turner Festival in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 9.

The Turners' Union of North America will commence the celebration of their twelfth annual festival at Rost's Garden, near this city, to-morrow, opening with a grand dinner, and lasting four days. Large delegations are here from all parts of the country, and flags were displayed to-day from the numerous German headquarters. The festival is expected to be a handsome and enthusiastic affair.

The Senatorial Excursion Party.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, June 9.

Senator WADE and his excursion party have arrived here, and will start West to-morrow morning. They will visit Lawrence, Topeka, Junction City, Forts Riley and Hooker, and after spending a day at the end of the track, will return eastward *via* St. Louis, which city they will reach the last of this week.

The Philadelphia Excursion Party.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 9.

The Philadelphia excursion party which has been over the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, arrived here to-day, *en route* home. They will visit Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain to-morrow, and start East the latter part of the week. Those of the party who went west from Fort Harker with Gen. HANCOCK will probably be absent two or three weeks.

Stable Burned in Philadelphia—Ten Horses Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 9.

A fire this morning destroyed the stable of G. F. TYLER, a coal shipper in the western part of the city. Ten horses, valued at $7,000, and five carriages, valued at $6,000, were destroyed. The value of the stable was $20,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

Destructive Fire at Chickopee, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, June 9.

An incendiary fire at Chickopee this morning destroyed three dwelling houses and adjoining buildings on School-street. Loss $8,000, on which there was an insurance of $3,000 in the Ætna Company of Hartford, and the National of Boston.

A Prize-Fight in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 9.

A prize-fight took place this afternoon back of Newport, Ky., for $200, between WM. MCCARTHY and JOHNNY GALT. Eight rounds were fought, when the Sheriff with a posse of men interrupted them and arrested both parties and confined them in the Newport Jail.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT for the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will positively commence to-morrow in the Supreme Court of this District, Criminal Term, Judge FISHER presiding. It is the opinion of counsel engaged in the case that nearly the whole of this week will be necessarily occupied in obtaining a jury, and that the evidence will hardly begin before next week. As the trial approaches, the friends of the prisoner say that he does not express so much confidence as formerly in his ultimate acquittal.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential party returned very quietly from their trip yesterday afternoon. The individual members of it express themselves greatly pleased with their tour and the hospitalities extended *en route*. Quite a number of politicians were anxiously waiting the return of the President, the most prominent being the rings that are intriguing for the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN, Postmaster TALIAFERRO and Collector KELLOGG, at New-Orleans, as well as several applicants for the Assessorship of the Second Ohio District, made vacant by the death of Gen. LANGDON.

REPORT ON THE MOBILE RIOTS.

Gen. POPE has forwarded to Gen. GRANT the report of Gen. W. MCK. DUNN, Judge-Advocate on his Staff, who made a further investigation of the facts concerning the Mobile riot. The report reconciles some of the discrepancies existing in the former reports on this matter, but develops no new facts whatever.

GEN. GRANT AND STAFF.

Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, accompanied by Capt. DUNN, of the Twenty-first Infantry, leaves on Monday morning for his tour on the plains, which will be extended probably to New-Mexico and perhaps Utah.

Gen. GRANT and Mrs. GRANT, accompanied by their relatives, General and Mrs. DENT, will leave on Tuesday morning for Washington, Penn., to attend the wedding of a friend. It is possible that Gen. GRANT will proceed thence to West Point.

FAILURES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is a list of National Banks that have failed and are now in the hands of Receivers, with the amount of circulating notes issued to each: The First National Bank of Attica, New-York, $45,000; the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., $180,000; the Venango National Bank of Franklin, Penn., $85,000; the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., $90,000; the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., $130,000; the First National Bank of Selma, Ala., $85,000; the First National Bank of New-Orleans, La., $180,000. In addition to these two banks have taken up their bonds and deposited lawful money in the Treasury of the United States to the amount of their outstanding circulation, viz.: The First National Bank of Carondelet, New-Orleans, $25,500; the First National Bank of Columbia, New-Orleans, $11,990, making a total of $832,490 which has reverted to the Government, upon the return and destruction of which an equal amount of circulation will be at the disposal of the Comptroller of the Currency for distribution, according to the terms and conditions prescribed in the National Currency Act, subject to the same rules that governed the distribution of the amount originally authorized by the act of Congress.

THE CIRCULATION OF RETIRING BANKS.

The reports in circulation that the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency are connected with any of the efforts whereby the circulation of suspended banks is returned, and new circulation issued to the banks returning it, are officially denied. The Comptroller of the Currency regards all circulation retired in the same light as new or unissued circulation, and whenever he has a margin unissued he will distribute it according to the merits of the applications on file, without regard to who may return the circulation. If parties purchase the circulation of retired banks at a premium they do it at their own risk, and the Comptroller knows of no way of preventing it; but that fact entitles no party to any special privileges in the issue of new circulation.

SANFORD CONOVER, THE PERJURER.

SANFORD CONOVER, the perjurer and swift witness, has at last exhausted all the technicalities of the law in his case, and will serve out his sentence of ten years at Albany. The Supreme Court yesterday, sitting in banc, confirmed the judgment of the Court below by refusing to set the sentence aside on the ground of irregularity, and ordered it to be carried into execution.

BANKRUPTCY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A private letter from New-Orleans says that the complete operation of the Bankrupt Law is awaited with great anxiety, and that among the first to avail themselves of it will be JACOB BARKER, the once wealthy banker.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Among the arrivals in the city are T. C. CALLICOT, of Brooklyn; T. D. ALLAIRE, of New-York; Prof. J. B. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, and Dr. E. G. NICHOLS, of South Carolina.

MILITARY OFFICERS AS REGISTRARS OF ELECTION.

The demands for officers of the army to serve as Registrars under the Reconstruction Act has made such inroads upon the force that Gen. HOWARD'S requisition for the detail of officers for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau can no longer be granted. A large number of army officers will, therefore, spend the Summer in the Southern States.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Col. PENNYBACKER, the Kentucky State Agent, has recently called the attention of the Commissioner of Pensions to an advertisement which represents that soldiers of the war 1812, or their widows, can now obtain a Government pension of eight dollars a month. The Commissioner states that such representations are wholly unwarranted, no law ever having been enacted by which pensions are granted to the soldiers of the War of 1812, or their widows, except as provided more than fifty years since to invalids and to the widows of those dying of wounds or disease incident to the service.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 9.

At two o'clock this morning, a destructive fire broke out in the fine warehouse of MOORE & Co., on Sixth and Hadley streets. The roof and upper floors were destroyed. FRANK & Co., tobacconists, lost thirty thousand dollars worth of stock. Their insurance is $14,000.

Death of a Turfman at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 9.

Col. JOHN CAMPBELL, a noted turfman, formerly of Baltimore, but lately of Mobile, died here last night.

TWO THOUSAND CORDS OF WOOD BURNED.—The house of the Erie Railway bridge-tender at Susquehanna Depot caught fire on Friday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock—supposed to have originated from sparks from the engine on the night line. The house burned down and the fire communicated to the company's wood-pile, of which a trifle over 2,000 cords were burned. Loss about $7,000.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

The Southside Railroad—Going over the Old Fields—Memories of the War—The City of Lynchburgh.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LYNCHBURGH, Friday, May 31, 1867.

The traveler from Petersburgh to Lynchburgh takes the Southside Railroad at 7 in the morning; and Providence willing and the train not running off the track, or some bridge not breaking down, he reaches his destination (distance 130 miles) at five in the evening. Having yesterday made this journey in safety, I feel, looking back over the experience, that I ought to return thanks for a "special mercy."

Since the close of the war, that excellent railroad man, Gen. WM. MAHONE, has been President of the Southside road; but for a good while previous to the close of the war there was touching the Presidency of this road a long-continued and bitter dispute in which one U. S. GRANT figured somewhat prominently.

That claimant for the control of this line, not liking the kind of freight that used to come over it, would every now and then, as one remembers, violently intervene, tearing up the track, destroying the locomotives and burning the bridges. It is needless to say that this conduct, which violated all the principles of judicious railway management, tended neither to appreciate the stock nor to improve the road. Both, in fact, went down to the lowest ebb and there they have remained. The Southside has now but one thing: it has a first-class president; but though MAHONE has every intellectual equipment, his road has no material equipment; and he has not yet been able to raise the half million or so that he needs to put it in order. When he does—and that he will raise it soon I have no doubt, for he is one of those men who, in their own quenchless energy, carry within them the prophecy of success—when he does, and the Southside has a new road-bed, and new ties, and new rails, and new bridges, and new rolling stock, it will be an excellent railroad. I shall travel over it then without fear that my spine will ache as it now does, or my brains be shaken into pudding, as they were yesterday.

The Southside railroad passes over a great deal of ground, made interesting by warlike associations; and the better to see these spots, I took the fancy to ride on the engine. This privilege was readily granted, and I was very well pleased when I found out that, in point of safety, the doctrine of averages was decidedly in my favor; for while it appears that within the past twelvemonth there have been at least a dozen accidents to trains, no engine has run off the track in two years. The engineer proved to be a bright intelligent young fellow, who had been on the road all through the war, and was thoroughly posted.

That the ride would be a rough one I had been fairly warned in advance; but I was hardly prepared for so frightful a jolting as I soon found awaited us. The experience is comparable only to riding over a corduroy road in an army wagon at the rate of ten miles an hour. The rickety sleepers sank constantly under the weight of the train into the soft soil, out of which the water squirted and spouted, while the dilapidated rails caused the train to bump in a way to give one a constant sense of deadly imminent peril. If Mr. SAXE will try a jaunt on the Southside he will be able to add some fresh touches to his rhyme of "Riding on a Rail."

Ten miles brought us to Sutherland's Station. The depot at this point burned during the war by WILSON has not been rebuilt. Sutherland's was the scene of a brisk action between MILES' division of the Second Corps and the Confederates on their retreat from Five Forks. And, by the way, Five Forks is just across to our left. It cannot be seen, but it is only two miles distant. Ten miles further on we reach Ford's Station, where the depot also is burned and not yet rebuilt. This too, was burned by WILSON—and indeed to save further mention of that officer's name, I may say that everything hereabouts—depots, houses, churches—seems to have fallen a pray to WILSON's incendiary propensities; for whenever you ask "Who burnt this or that or the other," it is always the same reply—WILSON. In addition to the depot he also destroyed here two trains of cars; and he came near catching a passenger train which my young engineer was running down to Petersburgh. Seeing the troops, he was warned of danger and as "things looked too *blue*," for him, he tacked toward Lynchburgh and saved his train. At "Blacks and Whites," which is 37 miles from Petersburgh, the depot lies in ashes, (more of WILSON's handiwork,) but there still stands an elegant earthwork which one of the Union corps constructed here during some of the operations that attended the pursuit of LEE. Another relic of the war appears a short distance beyond, at the forty-first mile-post—or rather what was the forty-first mile-post, for the number is quite gone, and in its place is left a nice round hole made by a shell which went through the post in a fiercely contested fight between FITZ LEE's and WILSON's troopers. My engineer points out where the lines were drawn up and how they finally came to be separated only by the width of the railroad track, the combatants being covered by the embankments on either side of the road. I did not learn which side whipped; being cavalry, probably both did.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Aside from such scanty gleanings of military reminiscence, the journey thus far afforded no points of interest. The country is poor, and the soil lean, and in places barren. This is accounted for by the fact that the railroad runs along a ridge,—the dividing ridge between the affluents of the James, and the streams that empty into Albemarle Sound. Six or eight miles to the right and left of the railroad, the land, as I understand, becomes excellent. But I did not see, along the whole fifty miles, from Petersburgh to Burkesville, three houses in which a Massachusetts or Ohio farmer would dream of lodging his family. The wheat, unlike any that I have yet seen in the State, was thin and meagre. The whites and the negroes that we passed working in the fields, or loafing by the roadside, looked alike,—ill-conditioned and miserable. Nature has tried to soften a little the rough features of the country, and has festooned the roadsides with a profusion of wild honeysuckles, pleasant to the eye. We also passed through some noble forest aisles, and skirted magnificent stretches of pine, each individual tree of growth and girth meet to be "the mast of some tall amiral." At eleven A. M., we rolled through Nottaway Court House, prettily placed on gently-swelling, well-wooded ground, and about noon the conductor announced Burkesville.

WAR MEMORIES.

Many a time during those long, weary days when the army lay on the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and afterward when it was drawn around the lines of Petersburgh, had I heard the name of this place as a point which if it could but be seized would insure the possession of the rebel capital. And I remember well that one day soon after Antietam, when I was sitting in the tent of Gen. McCLELLAN, the headquarters being then in Pleasant Valley, Maryland, that officer taking the map of Virginia, placed his finger on Burkesville, and said "there is the key to Richmond." It takes its strategic importance from the fact that it is at the junction of the Richmond and Danville and the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh (Southside) Railroads, 58 miles from Richmond, 52 from Petersburgh, and commanding thus all the lines of supply South and Southwest, it is easy to see that the possession of this point would make both Petersburgh and Richmond untenable. Notwithstanding this fact, it was never made the objective point of any military operation; but, during the retreat, its importance was shown, for when SHERIDAN, pressing on with remorseless energy, had succeeded in getting ahead of the Confederates, and had planted himself at Burkesville, LEE, who was hastening to attain that point and thence make good his retreat to Danville, finding himself anticipated, and that the rations he had there expected were in the hands of his enemy, doubled on his track, and, turning westward, pressed forward by the Lynchburgh road in a desperate effort to escape—an effort desperate but fruitless after he had lost Burkesville.

It needs to recall whatever historic associations may aid in giving a savor of romance to Burkesville, for in itself it is nothing but a mere littery dumping-place—a depot and a few cabins squatted on an open windy plateau. A depot and a few cabins and—a restaurant. The latter is an establishment from which the gentle proprietress of Mugby Junction might take a few good hints in the art of chousing the victims of travel. It is kept by a gentleman of color, who rejoices in the name of JIM COOK. The same also keeps a bar that seemed to be well patronized by the wayfarers at Burkesville. JIM is, besides, a bit of an inventor in his way. He has created a new drink—a fact of which I became aware by seeing posted behind his bar a placard with the following device: "The celebrated new drink by JIM COOK—Squint you foolishness." I was somewhat curious to find out on what philosophic principles he had called his potation "Squint you foolishness," but the only reason he assigned was that he had "wanted to get it right." Of course he had not the shadow of a doubt that it was right. I cannot speak experimentally of the merits of "the celebrated new drink," for after paying seventy-five cents for a sandwich and a cup of coffee (?) I did not feel called upon to make any further investments.

Beyond Burkesville the country becomes more fertile as one descends into the Appomattox bottom. The country is open and rolling, with gentle swells and swales variegated with fine bits of wood. From Rice's Station a few miles beyond Burkesville, we advance through a region over the whole of which there was brisk skirmishing during the retreat and pursuit of the 6th of May, at which time the Sixth and Second Corps pushed after EWELL's fleeing command till it was beaten over yonder at Sailor's Creek, and compelled to surrender. Our stoker on the engine tells me he was one of the prisoners that day. And now a short run brings us to High Bridge, where the railroad crosses the Appomattox on an elevated viaduct that is made to span not only the stream itself (which indeed is not above 100 feet wide,) but a deep bottom on the thither side. The bridge is two-thirds of a mile long, and 139 feet high at its point of greatest elevation. Although it is really one of the safest parts of the road, people are afraid to cross it, and its existence is quite prejudicial to the interests of the Southside Company. Oddly enough, it was through some blunder of engineering that the bridge was built at all, for an air line runs the road across the river at a point where there is no need of any such viaduct. The bridge was fired by the Confederates on the morning of the 7th of April, (they having crossed the evening previous,) but the position was carried by some of HUMPHREYS' command, and the flames were extinguished after only four spans had been destroyed. This part was afterward repaired with trestle-work, and nothing has since been done to it. On the hither or southern side the banks of the Appomattox are high and commanding, and some works constructed by the rebels for the protection of this important bridge are still standing intact. I learn that throughout the whole war it had no other guard than a few local militia. The northern side of the river is a wide, exposed plain, which was so thoroughly raked by HUMPHREYS' artillery that the Confederates were immediately forced to give up the position, as also the town of Farmville.

And here is Farmville itself approached through a well cultivated country, smiling with ripening crops that promise a most bountiful harvest. The town is pleasantly set on grassy banks and braes, and is embosomed in luxuriant foliage. As we issued from the farther edge of the town we passed a row of white-washed sheds that had been built as Confederate hospitals. They are now occupied by the Freedmens Bureau, and out of one of the buildings there come trooping a pack of bright-faced black children with their school books under their arms. I have seen in Virginia a great many negro schools, and they are always an interesting and touching sight to me. After all, if this race is ever to become assimilated as a living, healthful member of the body politic, it is to be done through the tuition of the rising generation. The results of the educational experiment have certainly thus far been wonderfully gratifying. Indeed many Virginians tell me that the black children are quicker to learn than the white, but they qualify the statement by the assumption that as the children mature they cease to be susceptible of any further intellectual development.

As we go onward from Farmville the face of the country becomes more broken, and five miles beyond, at Prospect Station, I caught a glimpse of the Blue Ridge off to the right—very beautiful in hues of purple and opal, and penciled off with such delicacy that, on the rim of the horizon, mountain and sky blend indistinguishably. At 1:30 o'clock we reached Appomattox Station, another mere littery dumping place, but historic withal, for two miles off to the north of us at Appomattox Station the rebellion came to utter collapse, in the surrender of that illustrious army which had always been its chief stay and support. One can fancy SHERIDAN, on that morning of the 9th of April, standing here at the station, waiting anxiously for the arrival of the infantry to the support of his troopers, who had headed off the enemy up yonder at the Court-house; and as the van of ORD's column finally appeared we can picture him launching it forward, quickly developing it in LEE's front, drawing off his horsemen to the right flank, and then sounding the *laissez aller*. But there is no time for such reminiscence, for we are off again—not, indeed, with an alarming rapidity, for as we near the James we enter into the hill country, broken by spurs of the Blue Ridge. The grades are here tolerably steep—from thirty to eighty feet per mile. We had, besides, several stoppages to allow the passing of two or three freight trains, one of which, consisting of some twenty-five cars, was a good proof of business.

Five miles below Lynchburgh we crossed the James River to the south bank, but we passed again, a short distance above, to the north bank before we finally crossed the bridge that spans the river in front of Lynchburgh. I saw several very fine farms in this rich bottom. The wheat, especially, was the admiration of all the agricultural experts as we passed along. I observed also large tracts in which hills for tobacco were prepared, but the planting had not yet begun. The scenery is very fine and bold all the way up to Lynchburgh; but long before this time my brain had become so muddled by the jolting of the train that I ceased to be capable of enjoying the beauties of nature. In fact, my intellects had got into such heat and ferment that I at last came to fancy my engine a real horse, on which I was mounted, and as the hilly slopes of Lynchburgh crowned with old-time breastworks and fortifications came in view, methought we were charging the enemy's line with yell and cheer. But having triumphantly carried the bridge and reached the *enceinte* of the citadel, I came out of my stupor to find that in place of being in the deadly clash of war, I was in the arms of an Apollo of a negro—the porter of the Norvell House—resplendent in plush breeches, white jacket and gorgeous watch chain.

LYNCHBURGH.

Refreshed by a good night's rest I have now been able to look around to see all that is to be seen in Lynchburgh—"City of Hills" and most hilly of cities. I should certainly not have thought of remaining in this place two days had it not been that I was compelled to do so, seeing that the boat to Lexington, whither I propose to make a pilgrimage, runs but twice a week. However, I have found friends enough to pass the time agreeably, and the town itself is a queer place enough to repay a short stay. It is built on a series of elevated hills, the passage from the one to the other being made on lofty wooden bridges. From the wharf to the main street the ascent is made by an extremely sharp acclivity, up which teams toil with the greatest difficulty. To be a horse in Lynchburgh must be one of the most horrible of lots, and all naughty animals should be doomed to do penitentiary work in drawing loads up and down these perversely perpendicular streets.

Considering that Lynchburgh is a place of considerable trade, and that the shipment of tobacco especially, gives occasion for a great deal of hauling, one naturally inquires why Lynchburg was placed among these hills. The answer is found in a geographical fact. A glance at the map will show that, at the point where the town stands, the James River, which has come down from the mountains in a southeasterly flow, turns considerably to the North in its course; so that Lynchburgh is placed precisely at the most salient point of the river; and the farmers from the southern and western counties bringing their produce to the James on its way to a market could more easily strike the river there than at any other point. This is what brought the southward lines of travel to converge on this place; and it was also found that on the north side the mountains that run along that bank opened here an outlet to the river by a notch which soon became a traveled highway. From these circumstances a certain Mr. LYNCH, (who, as an antiquarian friend here informs me, with an apologetic air, was related to the LYNCHES of "Lynch-law" fame, found it to his advantage to establish here a ferry; and so in time the place grew at length into such a queer anomalous burgh as it is. Now, as throughout the whole history of Lynchburgh, the principal trade of the town is in tobacco; and, as every one knows, the staple as manufactured here has a very wide celebrity. I have been through several of the large warehouses and manufactories, and found a great deal of activity. Indeed, Lynchburgh is the only place where I have found the demand for labor exceeding the supply. There are, indeed, multitudes of idle negroes about the place, but their idleness is due to an unwillingness for work, not to a want of it. In one of the large tobacco factories through which I was shown by the proprietor, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole process of manufacturing the staple for the market; and I learned from the proprietor some facts that tell rather badly against the industry of the negro workmen in a state of freedom. It appears that under the slave system the hands were allotted a certain "task," and after this was through with they received pay for whatever over-work they did. They generally finished their task by 1 o'clock and they would then do as much more on their own account. My informant showed me by his account books, now and for many years past, that his hands under the slave system drew as much money for themselves by overwork as they now earn by a whole day's labor. The men admit to me themselves that they have not now so much rush and spirit in their work; but they did not seem to be able to explain why it was.

And now when I come to think of reporting about matters of political interest, I find I have really nothing to say. Everything is moving along quietly and peaceably. The people are perfectly well disposed, are rejoicing that they have thus far been spared the visitation of Radical missionaries, and only wish to be left alone under the military rule of Gen. WILCOX, who by his wise and judicious conduct has won the respect and esteem of all classes. LIBRA.

COLLEGES AND THEIR GRADUATES.

Self-Educated People—The Advantage and Influences of Colleges.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

The *Times* of May 18, in commending William and Mary College to the aid of the public, has the following singular paragraph:

"It is proposed to rebuild the edifice and raise funds sufficient to enable the College to resume its activity. WASHINGTON and MADISON were both among its graduates."

WASHINGTON never graduated at any college, and JAMES MADISON graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, in 1771. In recent times I know of no merit William and Mary has except that of rearing traitors to their country. If it is hereafter to be a school of truth and patriotism I shall be very glad, and no one will regret its renovation.

This brings me to the general subject of colleges and their influence. There is nothing so common as to hear people talk of "self-educated men," as if there were some peculiar merit in having escaped the influences of a sound education. In the first place, it is a very superficial notion to separate "self-educated people" from others, because there is no real education which is not self-acquired. No man, with the greatest advantages, can acquire a solid education without constant study and application. If a man is really well educated, he owes it as much to himself as to any institution. The real difference between men regularly educated and those who are called "self-educated," is that the latter have not the advantages of the former, and I don't know by what process of reasoning it can be shown that a man is better off for having less advantages of education. WASHINGTON did not think so. His strong common sense and solid judgment rose above all such superficial nonsense. He knew he was not superior because he had not graduated at college. When he was elected Chancellor (as he was) of William and Mary, he took good care to inform himself that no special literary qualifications were necessary to the office, and he subsequently gave a considerable body of land for a university. I have known men of fine business talents, and successful, who lamented their want of literary education. In fact, few men know their deficiences so well as those successful men who have not been regularly educated.

A man may be a dunce, with or without education, but his chances to be one are decidedly greater without than with. If any one will take up the catalogues of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, from 1760 to the present time, and look at the history of their graduates, he will be greatly surprised at the vast influence they have had on the country. Consider how relatively few are the graduates of the old and reputable colleges in comparison with the number on the active stage of life, and then look at Congress and the ecclesiastical bodies, and the institutions of education, and see what a vast space they fill in the affairs of the country. It will surprise any one. There have been occasionally men of great weight and reputation, who have not had the advantages of collegiate education; but they are rare in number, and not always remarkable for wisdom. It may be said that in recent times we have had more of the "self-educated," but it would be a most unfortunate comparison; for just as we have had more of those, we have had less of talent, dignity or character. Why have we not Jeffersons, Madisons, Jays, Stocktons and Websters now? Simply because we think it Democratic to be courting the mob, and as a consequence, we take our representatives from the mob. Comparisons are said to be odious, and therefore I refrain from mentioning some of the distinguished men now on the stage of action, who are not graduates of colleges. One very remarkable feature of men who are "self-educated," as it is called, is their very erratic and irregular minds, showing however strong, or brilliant, or successful they may be, that they want discipline of thought. They want logic, and method, and waste a great deal of real power in irregular thought and unmethodical labor. Now, if regular education gave nothing else than a capacity to direct and economize thought, it would be worth more than it costs.

Our colleges have done most admirable service in our land; but there is one difficulty they labor under, which is common and disastrous. This is an unnecessary multiplication of the number, by rival sects and interests. The funds and munitions applied to this purpose are frittered away among a great number of institutions, many of which are totally unnecessary. There are twenty-five colleges in Ohio, which really needs but three; and there are propositions to make more. The result is that three-fourths of this number are just able to live, with a third of an endowment and half a faculty. In the meantime, the high schools of our colleges are rising up to be universities, and in time will be. I believe your New-York Free Academy has already become a regular college, and there is no reason why it should not be a complete and thorough university, better equipped than any in the State. It is the only one which has its pupils regularly trained, from early youth up. This fact of taking the pupils through all gradations, regularly up to the highest, is an immense advantage to the schools of the State. A religious body, which thinks it necessary to the purity of its faith, is entirely right to sustain its own institutions; but for the mass of the people, the schools of the people will ever be the best.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Important New Projects in All the Eastern States.

From Our Own Correspondent

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

New-England has not yet reached the acme of her ambition, if the projected railroads are to be taken as a criterion, nor is she disposed to allow herself to fall far behind the growing States of the West, where are so many of her children, in point of enterprise in developing the resources of the country. Those States of the Union which are almost gridironed with the ribbons of civilization, have made such wonderful progress during the past twenty years that some of the Eastern and older States almost blush for shame at their dilatory march in the great race, and while engaged in discussing expediency have lived to see golden opportunities pass by them only to be improved by the fresh young blood of the Republic. But within the past year, Maine, with its incalculable amount of wealth slumbering amid the solitude of nature; New-Hampshire, cold as her granite hills, yet comparatively undeveloped for the want of means of communication; and Vermont, with her towering and ragged hills overlooking a splendid country, are now shaking off the drowsiness of Rip Van Winkle, and are agitating earnestly and seriously the subject of imitating Massachusetts, by spreading across and penetrating the interior of their respective jurisdictions with the iron rail. This spirit seems to be manifested suddenly and simultaneously in each of these States, while Massachusetts, as though jealous of that enterprise, is pushing forward still other schemes to perfect her grand network of railroads and acquire benefits that may accrue from the action of her sister Commonwealths. In noticing the new railroad enterprises in this section of the country, no notice will be taken of the paper projects, but only those that are assuming shape and are destined to figure on the maps.

In Maine the interest in new railroads is increasing every day. This State has suffered much for the want of capital and influence. With her immense water-powers and navigable streams and indomitable people, she has rested under an incubus which has only been removed by the force of events, and now we see her people bestirring themselves in the right direction. The Chinese wall of stupidity has been removed, and such men as SPRAGUE have been invited to invest within her borders. It is probable that at least two new roads will be in process of construction this Summer. The first road is proposed to be built from the inland towns of Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties to Penobscot Bay, thence to connect with Bangor by water, starting from Guilford. This is called the Bangor and Piscataquis Road. It will penetrate a country rich in mineral and agricultural products. The slate mines of the Piscataquis country are inexhaustible, and the beauty and durability of the material is well known. It is proposed as a branch road of the European and North American Railway, and will run easterly through the considerable towns of Milo, Alton, Lagrange and Dover or Foxcraft, in the one direction, and to the slate quarries at Brownsville and the Katahdin Iron Works; and thence southeasterly, crossing the Penobscot, and intersecting with the Maine Central at Bangor. The road, when completed, will be thirty-nine miles in length. A competing road is also now being built, designed to connect with the Maine Central at Newport, but which does not include the slate and mineral country, although it would pass through a rich agricultural country. The enterprise is not likely to succeed. The last Legislature passed a Loan Bill authorizing the City of Bangor to loan its credit to the amount of $500,000 in aid of the first-named enterprise, and a few weeks since that city so voted to loan by a large majority, besides subscribing $200,000 toward the stock.

In addition to this, an important piece of road, which will be built, is that surveyed from Bangor to Winterport, thirteen miles in length. A charter was granted for this enterprise last Winter, and the Bangor people are determined it shall be built. In the Winter season Bangor is isolated from the outside world, in consequence of the narrowness of the river at that point, but Winterport, just south, is accessible during the cold months for steam and sail vessels. Hence the great advantage to be derived from building this road. Travel at any season of the year would be very great, provided a road was built from Winterport to Guilford, tapping one of the richest portions of the State.

Another enterprise is the Belfast and Moosehead Railroad—a scheme of large scope, and perfectly practicable. The building of this road is a fixed fact. Belfast has already voted its credit to a large sum, and the towns all along the line are enthusiastic over the work. One gentleman in Waldo County has subscribed sufficient money to build one mile of the road. By the building of this road an extensive and undeveloped country will be tapped, which will in a few years roll out its wealth to the seaboard, and people it with an industrious population.

The continuation of the Knox and Lincoln Road is progressing satisfactorily. This scheme involves the construction of a road from Wiscasset to the Kennebec River, crossing at Bath, and thence to Richmond, having its eastern terminus at the flourishing City of Rockland. A glance at the map will show the importance of this project, and the great advantages that must ultimate from it. As an inducement for the road to touch Bath, that city has voted its credit for $600,000, and agreed to take stock to the amount of $125,000. Other towns through which the survey has been made have subscribed liberally, and voted loans in proportion to their respective wealth. In addition to these enterprises the Androscoggin Company intends to extend its road from Lewiston to connect with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence at Mechanics Falls, and thence build to connect with the Buckfield Branch Railroad.

But perhaps the most important railroad enterprise in Maine at the present time is the Portland and Rochester and Ogdensburgh Railroad. The Portlanders have for a number of years threatened to find some new avenue to the Northwest on the score of dispatch and economy. That city no longer cares to pay tribute to Boston, but seeks an independent outlet, and at the same time a shorter one than any now in operation. This can be found in the proposed completion of the Portland and Rochester Road—a small portion in Maine and in New-Hampshire to be provided for—and forty miles of road from Alton Bay to Danbury, on the Northern Railroad, making a continuous line from Ogdensburgh to Portland, *viâ* Montpelier. The Portland and Rochester Road was opened in 1851, and in 1860 passed into the hands of a receiver, since which time it has paid expenses. The running expenses have consumed about sixty per cent. of the earnings, and the balance has been applied to the reconstruction and reëquipment of the road. The present company took possession of the road in November, 1865, its capital stock being $560,000. The only liabilities of the new company at the present time is about $8,000. But Portland, resolved to live, and to place itself in closer communication with the Northwest, has decided to take the legitimate advantage of her geographical position, and rise to first-class importance among the cities of the country, by loaning the credit of the city for $700,000 each to the Portland and Rochester and the Ogdensburgh Roads. The measure was adopted by a two-thirds vote. The work of completing the Rochester road is to be pushed forward rapidly, and will be in readiness for use by the time the gap of forty miles in Vermont is finished. By this line the railway transit will be fifty miles shorter than between Montpelier and Boston. Small vessels now run direct to Burlington, Vt., and hence it is claimed that Portland is the nearest point by which an Atlantic seaport can be reached by rail. The grades are favorable, and with a connecting line of steamers it is confidently expected that a very large foreign trade may be opened from the West.

In the meantime work is vigorously going on upon the European and North American road. Maine will soon become a new empire in the East, and will have something more than 472 miles of railway to boast of.

In New-Hampshire there is a railroad fever of the most virulent type, some ten or twelve projects being talked of. But not more than half of these have assumed a tangible shape, while several are somewhat visionary in their character. The first project contemplates a road from Alton Bay to Danbury, by which communication can be established between Portland and St. Johnsbury, Rouses Point, Montreal and the West, when the Portland and Rochester Road is completed. This is one of the live projects in New-Hampshire, and, as already intimated, is being pushed to a successful completion. From Nashua, a charter contemplates the building of a piece of road, twenty-five miles in length, to connect with the Portland and Rochester, thus making an "air line" between the chief commercial city of Maine and New-York City, with southern connections. In the southwest part of the State the Western New-Hampshire Railroad Company have made a survey for a road on the eastern side of the Connecticut River, to connect with the Ashuelot River Road in Hinsdale, N. H., and the Cheshire Road in Westmoreland, N. H., thus making a continuous line on the east side of the river from South Vernon, Mass., to Bellows Falls. Another proposed road is the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, which was chartered a year ago to run from any point on the Eastern Railroad in Portsmouth to any point on the Maine in Dover; and the extension of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad from the latter point along the east line of the State to a point on the line of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence or Grand Trunk Railroad. There is a fair probability of this road being built, as also the extension of the White Mountain Railroad to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence or Grand Trunk Road in Northumberland. The towns along the line of this proposed extension have voted to raise five per cent. upon their valuation as a contribution to the enterprise. Manchester, the great manufacturing town of the State, has four projects—one road from that city to Peterborough, to connect with the Cheshire at Winchendon, Mass.; the extension of the New-Hampshire Central to Claremont; the extension of the Pittsfield Branch to Hooksett; and the fourth, the Candia and Rochester, to connect with the Portland. Most of these proposed roads are highly practical, extend over short breadths of country, and some of them will be built.

In Vermont the people living west of the mountains are determined to have a short and pleasant route to New-York, Western Connecticut and Massachusetts, and not be forever shut out from the world for want of an outlet. The railroad difficulties of last Fall, when the people of Western Vermont found themselves in an awkward position by the adventures of a Sheriff, who broke communication south in consequence of certain railroad difficulties, found vent in persistent streams of indignation which called the Legislature together in special session, and granted relief in the shape of giving charters to certain corporations. As one of the results of this we have the Bennington and North Adams Railroad and the Harlem Extension contemplating a road from North Bennington to Chatham, New-York. The Harlem Extension is secured without a doubt. Within the past two weeks subscriptions to this enterprise, amounting to $1,426,000, have been made, $575,000 of which was secured in New-York from such men as C. VANDERBILT, H. F. CLARK, WM. H. VANDERBILT and AUGUSTUS SCHELL. It is stated that a contract has been made to construct the road for the amount of the subscriptions. Vermont interests are largely involved in the construction of this road, and to the action of the Troy and Boston Railroad much of its success will be entitled. The work on it is to be commenced immediately. It will pass through the towns of Manchester, Wallingford, West Tabor, Arlington, Sunderland, Dorset, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Winhall and Peru, in Vermont, and the towns of Petersburgh, Lebanon, Stephenton and Berlin, in New-York, which, with Chatham, subscribed $250,000 to the general fund. All these towns are now languishing for railroad facilities, and which only need such facilities to warm them into life and prosperity.

The Bennington and North Adams Railroad is really the old project of a through route from New-York to Montreal, and its construction is calculated to facilitate the building of the road from Bennington, in Vermont, to North Adams, in Massachusetts. Many valuable considerations and interests are enlisted in this project. In fact, the State of Massachusetts has so much faith in its practicability that the Legislature, at its late session, passed a bill loaning one million dollars to the southern section of the enterprise. But there it was a selfish motive, too, that actuated this movement of State liberality. Vermont will not only be benefited by it, but the project is designed also to complete another through line of communication between Boston and the West, as an offset to the action of the Portlanders in aiding the construction of the Portland and Rochester and Ogdensburgh Roads. This project has long been considered by the citizens of Western Vermont as a connection most desirable, forming an outlet for Bennington County which, while it would be of great advantage to Vermont, would not seriously compete with either the Troy and Boston line or the Harlem connection, because the competition would be so weak, and the mutual advantages so great, that no strife would be engendered between the lines of travel. One line would check the other. Besides, its completion will avoid an ugly break in travel and freight communications through the idiosyncracies of individuals or corporations. Vermont has several other but minor railroad enterprises in hand, but they have not as yet assumed a tangible shape.

Massachusetts has three railroad projects under consideration, and all of them will be built speedily. The first is known as the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; the second the Williamsburgh and North Adams, and the third the Milford and Woonsocket. The late Legislature, as the readers of the TIMES have already been advised, made a three million loan of the State's credit to this corporation. While there might seem to be a good deal of impropriety in the Commonwealth's going outside of its own limits to loan its money, yet there is a method in this kind of legislation. Not a mile of the road is to be built with the money in Massachusetts. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad is chartered by the concurrent legislation of the State of New-York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with power to build a railway from Boston *via* Willimantic, Hartford and Waterbury, to Fishkill, on the Hudson River, opposite the City of Newburgh, at which point the Erie Road terminates by a branch twenty miles in length, diverging from the main line at Greycourt. The argument used before the Legislative Committee in aid of State loan was that the completion of this road to Fishkill would put Boston in communication with the connections of the Erie Railway, and add to that city other railroad connections which can only be reached at the present time by long and circuitous routes. Of its main line the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road has completed 236 miles. There are still remaining incomplete between Putnam (Conn.) and Willimantic twenty-six miles, and seventy-six between Waterbury and the Hudson River. The loan thus obtained from Massachusetts is secured in the mortgage bonds of the company, to be issued under a mortgage of $20,000,000, ratified and confirmed by the several States which the road traverses, and covering the franchise and the entire property of the corporation. Massachusetts has certainly got ample security against any loss, and the success of the investment, while assuming a speculative character, is well calculated to pour treasure into the already affluent lap of the metropolis of New-England. Boston, through her Board of Trade and other manipulating influences, can well afford to compel, as it were, the State to legislate in favor of capitalists—as she always has—to the exclusion, perhaps, of schemes designed or promised to benefit the masses. Her material influences are to be benefited by the completion of this great line of communication; and in commercial matters, when Boston takes snuff the country towns sneeze, and its members during the operation always act true when capital promises to vote yes on moral questions—the liquor question for instance. It is confidently expected that connection with the Erie Railway will be completed in eighteen months from this time.

But Massachusetts liberality to railroad corporations does not stop here. The Williamsburgh and North Adams Railroad, intended to connect Troy and Boston, and perhaps render the Hoosac "bore" a "useless collection of rock with a loghole in it," receives a loan of a million of dollars from the State. The completion of this road will also render through communication between Boston and the West, as already hinted, besides inuring advantages to New-York. The only link required besides this is between Williamsburgh and Northampton, a distance of eight miles, and which will soon be completed. The distance between North Adams and Williamsburgh is forty-three miles, and it will require two millions dollars to connect those places by rail. But little bridging will be required, and none of the grades will exceed seventy feet to the mile. When this road is completed North Adams and Hampshire County cannot fail to be immensely benefited thereby. North Adams is now a growing village, but with this enterprise it would expand rapidly.

The Milford and Woonsocket Railroad is comparatively a new enterprise, but the present prospect for the building of the road is all that could be desired by its friends. The tier of towns lying between Milford and Woonsocket are without facilities commensurate with the business of that section, and an outlet connecting with the Air Line is very desirable. Milford is a manufacturing town of ten thousand inhabitants, located thirty-four miles from Boston, and twenty-four from Providence R. I., and is the terminus of a branch road leading from Framingham, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It is obvious that a great desideratum is to be gained by the building of a road to Woonsocket, not a far remove from Providence. Negotiations are in progress with the Air-Line Company, looking to an arrangement for the running of the trains after the road is completed. Late in the Fall or the early part of Winter is expected to see this new line of communication opened. The enterprise is in the hands of able men, who will conduct the work with reference to economy and completeness. Providence, R. I., is largely interested, pecuniarily as well as otherwise, in its completion. For a wonder this project did not apply for State aid. The continuation of the Cape Cod Railroad to Provincetown is much desired, but the matter remains in *statu quo*. It is expected that the Government, when it gets rid of a share of its indebtedness, will assist in this work as a "military necessity."

It will thus be seen that New-England is alive to her interests, and, as ever, she seeks to promote them through the building of railroads, than which no greater or more effective civilizer was ever known. Millions of dollars now remaining unemployed are to be directed in a profitable direction, and, in the plans of some of the railroad projects, the forest will be transformed into an Iliad. VIGIL.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

What Kind of Relief the South Needs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Farmer in your issue of the 27th ult. but expresses the need of thousands in other portions of the South, as well as Virginia. What the South needs is not so much actual charity, as the investment of capital there in rebuilding her factories and constructing new establishments. The process of constructing them will give work to her mechanics, and, after they are built, constant employment to large numbers of the laboring classes. Then, too, all kinds of business will receive new life, and the farmer, encouraged by a profitable home-market for his produce, will redouble his energies. This system of operations too, would not fail to be remunerative to the capitalist. There are thousands of locations in the Southern States which possess immense water-power and facilities of transportation to seaboard, which can be bought for comparatively small price. The stock for manufacturing paper is convenient and cheap; and in manufacturing cotton there, at least the loss and damage to the raw material is saved, besides, a double profit is often made by exchanging the goods for the cotton. The great trouble of most concerns of this character has heretofore been their operating on an insufficient or borrowed capital. Previous to the war there were about thirty-five cotton and woolen factories in North Carolina alone. About fifteen of these remain, most of which are running with profit. There were five paper mills; two of these are now at work for merely local demand. In South Carolina the large Saluda Factory, at Columbia was the only one rebuilt which had been burned. It is within four miles of Columbia, on the Saluda River, which stream, with the Broad, forms the Congaree. These two streams furnish for miles above Columbia an immense water-power, and yet this factory is the only one which enlivens their banks in that neighborhood. There is, though, I am informed, a prospect of something being done there by Northern capital, as the old Columbia Canal has been conveyed to D. CHILDS, Esq., by the State, and he intends interesting parties at the North with him. This canal passes around the falls of Broad River, and for ten miles furnishes an immense water-power. Mr. CHILDS is a native of New-York, a man of enterprise and wealth, and has long been engaged in manufacturing at the South. I instance this merely as one of the starts made in the right direction. The best plan for reconstructing the South would be to send sober, industrious immigrants there to occupy her spare and fertile lands; and the best plan for relieving her starving people would be for Northern capital to invest in her manufacturing sites, her many mines of gold, iron and copper; investments not for speculation and Wall-street operations, but for permanent work, to develop the wealth and improve the condition of the country. Such settlers and such capitalists would be received with open arms, and gladly welcomed; and such investments would soon make busy the still silent villages, and glad the hearts of their inhabitants, and forever obviate the necessity of contributing to the relief of the starving of the South. But what now is to prevent the need of a renewal next Winter of the contributions of the past? There are in all the Southern States lands of the best quality—high or low—which can be bought at comparatively small prices—some almost ridiculously small. The sale of these lands would give to their owners money to improve what they had left, or, if dissatisfied, to leave. Immigration of the right kind is desired, and earnestly sought for at the South, but they want settlers, not squatters. H. E. C.

Renumbering the Streets—The Philadelphia Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to your remarks about renumbering the streets, I will merely state that the Council man who introduced the resolution for adopting the Philadelphia plan was probably not aware, what was evidently unknown to you, that the Philadelphia plan was substantially adopted by an ordinance passed Oct. 18, 1861, so far as the numbered streets are concerned north of Ninth-street. The ordinance applies to all streets thereafter to be numbered, or where the numbers are by special ordinance directed to be changed.

By a report made to the Common Council, June 7, 1866, it appears that many streets above Tenth have been renumbered in this way, and, within a few weeks, East Twentieth-street has been numbered in the same way, avoiding also the awkward break in numbers caused by the separate numbers on Gramercy Park.

It also appears by that report that Gov. FISH submitted a plan for renumbering the avenues in the same way.

The Committee advised against any change at present, as some of the avenues had recently been renumbered; but in case of future changes, they recommended a modification of Mr. FISH's plan. (See proceedings of Aldermen for 1866, page 624.) While I concur in your remarks as to the impropriety of frequent changes, I think some principle should be adopted with regard to the avenues as well as the streets, to be supplied whenever a renumbering of any avenue shall be ordered. The separate numbers of all "squares" and "places" should also be abolished, and the street number only used, with addition of the name of the square or place.

Since writing the above I have seen the plan of Councilman ROBERTS, and find that it conforms more exactly to the Philadelphia plan. The present system makes Fifth-avenue the base line and the streets are numbered east and west, an additional hundred being added at every numbered avenue. The proposed plan, like that of Gov. FISH, makes Third-avenue the base line, and the numbers West 200, 300, &c., correspond with the numbers of the avenues, Second, Third, &c. The last plan is preferable, and it is only a question whether it is advisable so soon to make another change. VIATOR.

Co-operative Societies—The Northwestern Manufacturing Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

Your statement concerning the Northwestern Manufacturing Company of Chicago, in your issue of May 30, misrepresented us in several particulars; and believing that you wish to encourage coöperation, when properly formed, we give you the facts, hoping that you will not decline making them known, thus placing our company correctly on the records.

In the first place, our capital is not $50,000, as you stated, but $231,000.

As far as we can learn, our association is formed after the latest English plan of coöperation, as advocated by Hon. THOS. HUGHES, M. P.

The plan is as follows: After paying all the expenses of conducting the business, the capital receives the current rate of interest, after which the balance of profit is divided equally between labor and capital, or employes and stockholders.

This is the method in starting new enterprises, but ours being an old and well-established business, doing a large and profitable trade, we felt that the good will which the house had gained was worth at least $50,000 to the new concern; in fact, we would not sell it for double that amount. Hence the reason we added $50,000 to the amount of capital.

By the agreement alluded to above, if we base the amount of profit for the coming year on the earnings for last year, the employes will receive about $12,000 as their share (or one-half) of the net gain, and as they receive the ordinary wages paid in this city beside, and assume no pecuniary responsibility whatever, you may judge for yourselves as to the justice and liberality of the proposition.

Again, in our arrangement with our employes they are allowed to purchase stock to the amount of their respective salaries per year, which aggregated would amount to about $150,000, on which a profit will also accrue to them. In regard to the rate of interest would say that it is in fact less than the current rate, as borrowed money costs twelve per cent. here at the banks.

We remain, with respect,
NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.

Design for a Post-office Building—Note from one of the Architects.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of to-day, referring to the plans for the new Post-office, you single out Design No. 31½ as being beyond the possibility of favorable consideration on account of its cost, which you state would probably be "six or eight millions of dollars."

Do us the favor in your next issue to state that such an impression is entirely erroneous. The design referred to would be far less costly than many others on exhibition, and instead of the amount you name, we are prepared to prove that it can be completed in its entirety for a sum within three millions of dollars.

You say, further, "that the architect who exposes this design has failed to follow implicitly the instructions of the Commissioners, who prescribe definitely the outline of the ground plan, &c." True, the Commissioners furnished a map of the site, conveying a correct outline of the ground with its circular southern extremity, but we fail to see in the instructions to architects, or in any other document, any intimation that this outline should be followed in shaping the building, or in occupying the whole space.

Everyone knows that a square building is far less costly than a circular one, but the motive which actuated us in adopting this form of building and giving up the space referred to, was to prevent the inconvenience which must arise in that already overcrowded thoroughfare by the great addition to the number of persons which will inevitably follow the location of the Post-office and Law Courts, and we fear if that space is occupied by the building it will hereafter be deeply regretted.

For a similar reason, in relation to the passing to and fro of mail wagons, we reserved a space on the north side.

Nothing, however, would be easier than to appropriate these spaces to the service of the Post-office, and that without altering the general character of the design, if this is considered an imperative condition.

Your obedient servants, THE ARCHITECTS.

POLITICAL.

Speaker Colfax in Michigan.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX happening to be in Lansing recently, visited the Constitutional Convention now in session, and received a public reception at the hands of that body. In reply to a complimentary address Mr. COLFAX delivered the following speech:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you with the sincere feelings of a grateful heart for the distinguished mark of your confidence and regard with which I have been honored. I thank especially the gentleman (Mr. McCLELLAND) who spoke so kindly of me in submitting the motion which he offered—a gentleman whom I have known in years past, serving not only in the State of Michigan, in the National councils, but the country at large, in the cabinet of the National Executive, and three times, I believe, a member of Conventions to frame the fundamental law of the State of which he is an honest citizen. I thank your President, also, for the impartial manner in which he has spoken of my poor services to that country which we all love so much in our heart of hearts. I have felt an interest in the proceedings of this body, sitting here at your State Capitol, for a double reason: First, because thirty years of my life have been spent upon your immediate border, within a stone's throw, as it were, of the territorial limits of your Peninsular State; and, secondly, because my first connection with public affairs was in a body similar to this, assembled at the State Capitol of Indiana, to frame the Constitution under which we now live. I have felt and appreciate, as doubtless all of you have, the gravity of the subjects which come before a body like this for its deliberation and settlement. They are indeed no ordinary questions; they rise in importance and dignity far beyond those questions which claim the attention of legislative bodies throughout our land. Here you are to settle for generations, and, perhaps, for even longer periods of time, the fundamental principles of the supreme law of your State; to establish the corner stones on which the structure of legislation shall properly be builded; and if those who assemble in remote chambers and representative halls are clothed with responsible duties in representing the thousands and hundreds of thousands who entrust their interests to their hands, how much more solemn and grave and far-reaching are the responsibilities that cluster around you, to make laws here which are not to be changed at each successive year, but which are to remain, so far as human legislation can be, permanent and immutable, which shall proclaim to the Union and the world the principles on which the Constitution of the State of Michigan shall be based. For States and nations are always judged by those outside of their limits by the fundamental principles of their supreme law. It has seemed to me that legislation like that which engrosses your thoughts here in this council chamber may be regarded as bearing to the ordinary legislation of a State somewhat the same relation as do the eternal hills to the streams that flow from their valleys and ravines; the first permanent and lasting; the latter diverging here and there to the right, and then back to the left, as obstructions turn their channels, but at the same time ever drawing their supplies from the everlasting hills, their great fountain-head. Within the few days that I have spent in your State I have heard from men of all parties commendation of this deliberative body. Then again and again I heard it remarked that in weight of character, in sound judgment, in abstinence from those angry and violent discussions which so often sweep like a storm over public assemblies, you stand conspicuous among the deliberative bodies that have convened in this State, and that the highest hopes are entertained that from you shall emanate a Constitution to be not only crowned with the popular applause, but to be hailed by your children and your grandchildren's children as worthy, not alone of its framers, but of that heritage in which our lot has been cast. I bid you, so far as I, a stranger, have the right to do so, goodspeed and Godspeed in all your labors, trusting that your single aim may be, as doubtless it will be, the glory and the honor of your State, that you may establish your Constitution upon those sure and immutable foundation stones, justice and right, which shall enable it to withstand the storms of time, and that in future years those who come after you to this capitol may point to your work, and echo what I trust will be the response that shall meet you all when you return to your constituents—that response dearer than all else to the heart of every true and faithful public servant—"Well done, good and faithful servants." I will not detain you longer from your duties, but I thank you again, sincerely and candidly, for the kind and unanimous manner in which you have welcomed me to your State capitol. [Enthusiastic and long continued applause.]

The correspondent of a Western journal, who reports this speech, says that after its delivery "a good many who previously had thought but little on the subject, do not hesitate now to avow that Mr. COLFAX is their first choice for President."

The Beginning of Secession.

The Hartford *Post* publishes the following letter from Gov. PETTUS, Governor of Mississippi at the date of President LINCOLN's first election in 1860, to the Governor of South Carolina:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5, 1860.

His Excellency, Gov. Gist:

DEAR SIR: In the event of the election of Mr. LINCOLN our Legislature will be called in extra session, and, knowing their opinions, I think I hazard nothing in saying to you that they will call a Convention, and ask a council of the Southern States. In that council Mississippi will be represented by delegates in favor of secession, (as they will be elected by the Legislature,) and if they are sustained by other States, I have no doubt of our success in the Convention election. *If we are sure of a majority we would move at once, and alone.* Nothing but the dread of the ruinous effect of our failure on the secession movements in other States, restrains us. We believe that ruin and degradation await us under Black Republican rule. We see no remedy but Secession. If South Carolina secedes, it will aid our cause in all the Southern States. I am confident Mississippi will follow. Those with whom we act are willing to hazard all in the effort to go with you. From a recent canvass of a large portion of this State, I feel assured that if a few of the Gulf States act with us, we will carry the State for Secession by a larger majority than BRECKINRIDGE and LANE get in this election. I will keep you advised of any proposed action of Mississippi. You may use this letter as you proposed in yours, and in conclusion, permit me to assure you that, if my counsels

prevail, your State shall have no cause to complain of Mississippi when this conflict is ended.

Very respectfully, JOHN J. PETTUS.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The official declaration of the vote for Governor of New-Hampshire was made in the Legislature on the 6th inst., as follows:

Whole number, 68,615; necessary to a choice, 34,308; JOHN BEDELL had 5; FREDERICK SMYTH, 11; ONSLOW STEARNS, 95; JOHN G. SINCLAIR, 32,663; WALTER HARRIMAN, 35,809; scattering, 28. HARRIMAN's majority, 1,501, and plurality over all others 3,007. The Committee reported that the returns of votes for Governor had been opened in the office of the Secretary of State, and examined and recorded before they were laid before the Committee; that such has been the practice for some years past, and that they deem this usage irregular, improper and not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Republican papers in Pennsylvania, recommend a State Constitutional Convention. The reforms especially urged are the increase of the Senate to one hundred and the Assembly to four hundred members—the latter to be elected by single districts; a provision by general law for the formation of corporations for business purposes beyond the reach of individual enterprise; and a requirement that all such corporations with an income of less than $25,000 shall be chartered by the Courts.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held at Des Moines, June 26. The call says: "Believing that the integrity of the Union, and the perpetuity of free institutions, depend on the distinctive measures maintained by the Democratic party, we invite all who coincide with us in sentiment upon the issues before the country, to participate in our primary elections for the selection of delegates."

JOSEPH E. WILLIAMS and Capt. JAMES H. SUMNER, two colored men, are to hold a joint discussion on "the great issues of Conservatism and Radicalism," at the Capitol in Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday. The challenge came from WILLIAMS. A division of time of one hour to each speaker and fifteen minutes to reply has been agreed upon.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, a Washington dispatch says, expresses himself dissatisfied with Mr. STANBERY's first opinion on reconstruction, and says if the next opinion is what the indications are that it will be, there ought to be a Summer session of Congress.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention is to be held at Montpelier June 21, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, and to appoint four delegates at large to the next National Democratic Convention.

Northern Iowa strongly favors the nomination of Col. SAMUEL MERRILL for Governor at the Republican State Convention. Gen. BAKER having withdrawn, the contest lies between Col. MERRILL and Gen. WILLIAMSON.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has decided to change the date of the Spring election from the first Monday in April to the first Tuesday in March.

A Maine paper estimates that the vote on the Liquor Law Amendment in that State will be about 25,000. So far as heard from the vote is about five in favor of the amendment to one against it.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Florida has issued a call for a Republican State Convention, to assemble at Tallahassee on the 11th day of July.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL has announced himself as a candidate for the Kentucky Legislature from Henry County.

The Augusta *Loyal Georgian* says: BEVERLY NASH has repented and joined the Union Republican Party.

Registration commenced in Galveston, Texas, on the 3d inst. About 25 voters registered, mostly negroes.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention is to be held at St. Paul July 10.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A LAKE STEAMER.—One night last week as the steamer *Waukazoo*, Capt. BRAYTON, lay at White Lake, some rascal went aboard, and turning the stop cock about half filled the glass water gauge, and then closing it to keep the water in, proceeded to let the water off from the boiler. When the engineer and fireman came aboard next morning they proceeded to fire up, believing from the appearance of the water gauge that all was right. Finding steam was making too fast they suspected all was not right, and wetting the fires down proceeded to an examination. But the villain had overstepped the mark. He had so nearly emptied the boilers that no damage was done except in overheating the flues. She was towed to this port and laid over two trips for repairs. —*Grand Haven (Mich.) Union, June 5.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

JOSEPH ANDERSON was arrested on the complaint of ROBERT CRAIG, of No. 186 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, who accused JOSEPH of having cruelly and maliciously injured a horse belonging to the complainant. Both men were on one of the ferry-boats, and when CRAIG started off in regular turn ANDERSON attempted to leave also, and in doing so drove violently against CRAIG's horse, forcing the innocent brute against the posts on the deck and hurting him considerably. ANDERSON was compelled to give bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

EXCISE CASES.

Officer CONRAN, of the Fourth Ward, arrested MARTIN STEHUKE, of No. 19 Chatham-street, on a charge of violating the Excise Law, he having a box containing a dozen bottles of lager beer behind his bar. HENRY BOWER, of No. 25 Leonard-street, was arrested on a similar complaint, and both the accused were held to bail for trial at General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR.

The terrible fall of rain of Saturday night and yesterday morning had the gratifying effect of keeping the Court-room clear of the usual crowd of nondescripts who spend their days upon its benches, and also of making the business of the morning fall far below the Sunday average. The number of petty cases on Sunday morning is usually much larger than that of any other day of the week; but yesterday there were only the following: Intoxication, 15; assault and battery, 2; larceny, 3; cruelty to animals, 1; violation of Health Law, 1; vagrancy, 2. Justice LEDWITH rapidly disposed of these cases as follows: Required to give bail to answer, 2; fined $10 or to be committed ten days in default, 10; discharged, no complainants appearing, 4; discharged on examination, 4; committed to Commissioners Public Charities and Correction, 2.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HENRY HARRIS was brought up by Officer TOMPKINS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, the averment being that HARRIS was driving a horse through the street in a weak and sickly condition, and that the horse fell down and died while being so driven. The accused was held in $300 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

This Court suffered even more severely than Jefferson Market by the storm, the only cases being the following: Intoxication, 5; disorderly conduct, 5; assault and battery, 5; petit larceny, 3. They were thus disposed of: Fined $10, to be committed ten days in default, 9; required to give bail for good behavior, 5; reprimanded and discharged, 4. Of these larceny cases one was for stealing a rubber ball, another for an equally trifling article, and in the third no complaint was made.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

RAPACIOUS BOATMEN.

WILLIAM JONES, of No. 146 Clinton-street, doing business at No. 144 West-street, filed a complaint charging FRANCIS COYLE, a youth under age, with the larceny of a pocket-book containing bank bills of various issues to the amount of $90. The circumstances appear to be that JONES went into a boat-house at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, to hire a boat to take him off to a sloop and took out his pocket-book to pay the boat hire. As he did so the crowd of boatmen hurried him off on pretence that the boat was ready and JONES is positive that in the hurry and confusion he left his pocket-book behind him on the counter. He lost the book at any rate, and although he cannot recognize COYLE as among those in the boat-house at the time the pocket-book with the memorandums and papers it contained was found in the possession of COYLE at his residence. COYLE claims that he found the pocket-book, but he was committed to answer in default of bail.

A CLOUDED TRANSACTION.

A man variously known as DOMINICK MALONE and WILLIAM SLOAN, it is averred in the affidavit filed against him on Thursday last, went to PIERCE SHEEHAN, and contracted for 75 barrels of whisky, to be paid for in cash on delivery, at $2 37 per gallon, to be delivered to JOHN WOOD. On Thursday 25 barrels of this whisky were delivered to MALONE, and it is claimed that on the same day WOOD paid him for the 25 barrels. Mr. SHEEHAN did not get his money, and having delivered the whisky is casting about for the article or the money. Under these circumstances MALONE was arrested on Saturday, and yesterday morning was brought before Justice CONNOLLY to puzzle that worthy magistrate as to the crime, if any, that he had committed.

Aquatics—The Atalanta Boat Club.

On Tuesday next the Atalanta Boat Club of New-York will leave their boat-house, at the foot of Christopher-street, N. R., at 10:30 A. M., to row to Philadelphia, as the guests of the united Boat Clubs of that city, which are banded together under the cognomen of the "Schuylkill Navy." The Atalantas will row to that city *via* the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in their elegant eight-oared barge the *Excelsior*. The Atalanta is one of the best rowing clubs in American waters, and is the oldest Boat Club at present organized in the United States, their last annual election, in January last, being their twentieth annual meeting. In a social sense, their position is an enviable one, and they are right worthy representatives of Gotham's amateur boating institutions. They will be escorted off by the "Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, which is composed of the associated Boat Clubs of our City and its vicinity. Their departure will offer a pretty and gratifying spectacle to the lovers of aquatic pastime, and will, doubtless, attract hundreds to view it.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WHOLESALE VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—The following named parties were arrested on Saturday, on the charge of having violated a City Ordinance, by allowing dogs owned by them to run at large unmuzzled: CHARLES H. HARDICK, JEREMIAH REGAN, MARY WILLIAMS, THADDEUS HAWETT, LOUIS WAGNER, DR. WILLIAM MCKENNA, and JAMES MORAN. They were, with one exception, arraigned before Justice CORNWELL, at the City Hall Police Court, and fined from $1 to $2 each. Dr. MCKENNA's case was adjourned....The following named parties were arrested for allowing goats to run at large: HENRY MCGINN, BRIDGET BARKER, CATHARINE FARRELL, and ELLEN FIRTH. MCGINN was fined $1, but judgment was suspended in the cases of the others....PATRICK TRIMBLE and RICHARD BENNETT were fined $5 and $2, respectively, for keeping hogs without a permit....MARY WILLIAMS and CAROLINE FINK were fined $5 and $2, respectively, for allowing cows to run at large in the street. ....ALEXANDER CROSHER and JAMES DIXON were fined $3 each for driving on the sidewalk.

ALLEGED INDECENT EXPOSURE.—Officer CHICHESTER, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, arrested MICHAEL SKEEHAN, aged 36 years, on the charge of having made an indecent exposure of his person in the street. The accused was held in $250 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice CORNWELL. A German named FRANCIS GUEST, aged 25 years, was arrested by Officer CAMPBELL on a similar charge, the alleged indecent exhibition having taken place on Myrtle-avenue. He was held for examination by Justice CORNWELL, of the City Hall Police Court.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—A man named PATRICK MULLEN, aged 33 years, was arrested on Saturday by Officer WHITEHEAD, of the Forty-second Precinct, on the charge of having violated the third section of the Excise Law by selling liquor without a license at the corner of Front and Pearl streets. MULLEN will be examined before Justice CORNWELL to-day.

A LONGSHOREMAN INJURED.—CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, a longshoreman, while at work on the dock near Wall-street Ferry, on Saturday afternoon, had one of his hands badly crushed by a piece of casting. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, corner of Pacific and Henry streets, by Officer SMITH of the Forty-first Precinct.

NEW-JERSEY.

IN A BAD BOX.—PATRICK KEHOE, a New-York coachman, and WM. F. HOWARD, who had hired KEHOE's coach to take a lady out riding, were arrested in Jersey City last evening, charged with fighting in the street. It seems that after keeping KEHOE out all the afternoon, HOWARD either had no money or would not pay, when the coachman clinched him, a struggle ensued, and the parties were arrested and committed for examination this morning. The lady who was in company with HOWARD repaired to Taylor's Hotel to await her companion's return; but she probably found even the most "patient waiting" in vain, in this case at all events.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAWS.—A number of liquor dealers in Jersey City yesterday openly violated the Sunday Laws by keeping open their saloons. Information having been left at the station-house, Officers KUHN, MAHON and J. B. SMITH were detailed to attend to the matter, and succeeded in making the following arrests: Patrick Hogan, Jacob Stoffer, Patrick Jones, Michael Foller, George Baus and Bernhardt Wildemann. The prisoners were taken before Justice CUTTER who held them to bail to appear for trial at the next term of Court.

ROBBING A CHURCH.—The First Presbyterian Church at Orange was broken into a few nights since by some sacrilegious scoundrels, who stole the carpet from the floor, the bible from the pulpit, and several other articles. The robbery was not discovered until Saturday afternoon, and of course there is no clue to the thief.

A JUVENILE INCENDIARY.—A boy 8 years old, whose name is withheld, was arrested in Newark for setting fire to the house, No. 50 Catharine-street. He was incited to the act by some older boys, who will be promptly dealt with.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

This Court will meet at Albany on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The following is a list of the first hundred causes on the calendar:

Preferred Calendar.

First Class.

Nos.
1—People vs. Lewis.
2—Grace vs. Schultz et al.
3—Staiger vs. Schultz et al
4—Staiger vs. Schultz et al

Second Class.

5—Seguine vs. Seguine.

Third Class.

6—Moss vs. Brisbane.
7—Wright vs. Paige.
8—Ressigue and ano. vs. Anthony and ano.
9—In re petition of G. W. Robinson.
10—Cook vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
11—Orton vs. Orton.
12—Jackson vs. Jackson.
13—Peck vs. Minot.

Fourth Class.

14—Swift vs. City Poughkeepsie.
15—Van Kleeck vs. Woodruff.
16—Foster vs. Van Wyck.
17—People vs. Board Assessors.
18—People vs. Lacoste.
19—Osgood vs. Layton et al.

General Calendar.

20—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Covert.
21—Vail vs. Troy U.RR.Co.
22—Merchant vs. Bunnell.
23—Ross vs. Comstock.
24—Lee vs. Trustees, &c.
123—Wolfkiel vs. The Sixth-av. RR. Co.
124—Ring vs. Steele.
125—Davis, Receiver, vs. Morris.
126—Davis vs. Duffie.
127—Delafield vs. DeGrauw.
128—Vandervoort vs. Gould.
129—Hegeman vs. Remsen, Sheriff, &c.
129½ (999) Benedict vs. De Groot.
130—Dunham vs. The Troy Union RR. Co.
131—Morris vs. Ward.
132—Secor vs. Law.
133—Percy vs. Ten Eyck.
134—Reed vs. City of Buffalo.
135—Lorillard vs. Silvel.
137—Hyde vs. Lathrop.
138—Brice, Jr., vs. Davenport.
139—Hatch vs. Pryor.
140—Spaulding vs. Strang.
141—Barker vs. White.
142—Savage vs. The Corn Exch. Ins. Co.
143—Radcliff vs. Carey.
144—Kelsey vs. Ward.
145—Havens vs. Davis.
146—Rawles vs. Deshler.
148—The Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Jacobson.
149—Jacobs vs. Remsen, Sheriff, &c.
150—Ogden vs. Rollo.
150½ Pfeiffer vs. Adler.
151—Burbeck vs. Stafford.
152—Story vs. Conger.
153—Melvin vs. Wood.
154—Pindar vs. Kings Co. Ins. Co.
155—Farnham vs. Mallory.
156—Farnham vs. Mallory.
157—Haywood vs. Liverpool L. Ins. Co.
158—Hewett vs. Fisk.
159—Mattice vs. Allen.
160—McClellan vs. Remsen.
161—Russell vs. Bussell.
162—Thomas vs. Hunt.
163—Tathan vs. Goodrich.
165—Schneider vs. McLane.
165½—Traver vs. Eighth-av. RR. Co.
166—Burnett vs. Phalon.
167—Hochrien vs. Eighth-av. RR. Co.
168—Mayor of New-York vs. Exchange Ins. Co.
169—Swinerton vs. Columbian Fire Ins. Co.
170—Aumach vs. Columbian Fire Ins. Co.
171—Beardsley Scythe Co. vs. Foster.
172—Doughty vs. Brill.
173—Fielden vs. Lahens et al.
174—Union Bank Sullivan Co. vs. Brush.
175—Cheever vs. Granger.
176—Bank Indiana vs. Bugbee.
177—Lewis vs. Barnum.
178—Tomlinson vs. Miller.
179—Rignee vs. Savory.
180—In Matter of Francis Saltus.
181—Moak vs. Coats.
182—Casey vs. Janes.
183—Dingledien vs. Third-av. RR. Co.
184—Hunt vs. Michigan So. Railroad Co.
185—Barney vs. Worthington.
186—Briggs vs. Radway.
187—The Ohio and M. RR. vs. Kasson.
188—Drew vs. Buck.
189—Fitch vs. Dederick.
189½—Fuller vs. Wells.
190—Dillingham vs. Bolt.
191—Barringer vs. Hammond.
192—Chapman vs. The City of Brooklyn.
193—Callanan vs. Van Vleck.
194—Browner vs. Frauenthal.
195—Allen vs. Holt.
196—Kellogg vs. Adams.
197—Howell vs. Huyck.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J.—Court will open at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
19—Osbey vs. Reimer et al.
286—Mullen vs. Hincken.
27—Oliphant vs. the Atlantic Nav. Co. et al.
38—Greenleaf et al. vs. Mumford et al.
40—Hoppock vs. Platt.
42—Penman vs. Slocum.
43—Litchfield vs. Irwin.
45—Crow vs. Kennedy et al.
46—Pelton, Receiver, &c., vs. Prescott et al.
49—Markham vs. Jaudon.
50—Lunt, &c., vs. Importers' and Traders' Bank.
51—Same vs. Bank of North America.
54—Johnson vs. Plowman.
57—Hurd vs. The Plants Manufacturing Co.
58—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.
59—Schepp vs. Carpenter.
60—Stone vs. Browning.
61—Edwards vs. Schaeffer et al.
62—Wheeler vs. Allen.
63—Smythe et al. vs. Graydon et al.
64—Dunton vs. Pecare.
65—The Bank of Commerce vs. Van Vleck.
66—Burke vs. The Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Court will open at 10 A. M., in the New Court-house.

Demurrers.

Nos.
9—Martine vs. Townshend.
10—The Same vs. McKee.
13—Patterson vs. Baker.
14—The Same vs. The Same.
15—Branch vs. Roberts.
16—Branch vs. Roberts.
17—Winter vs. Baker.
18—The Same vs. The Same.
27—Winter vs. Roberts.
28—Rowland vs. Crocker.
29—Same vs. Minzesheimer.
30—The Same vs. Blossom.
31—The Same vs. Catharine L. Simpson.
32—The Same vs. Isabella Simpson.
33—The Same vs. Lissack H. Simpson.
34—The Same vs. Victoria Simpson.
35—The Same vs. Lissack H. Simpson.
47—Libby vs. Rosekrans et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

109—Boyle vs. Manice.
128—Coggill vs. McAloney.
135—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
139—Phenix Bank of N. Y. vs. Sanford.
199—Gotlieb vs. Hazzard.
200—Hazzard vs. Gotlieb.
280—Killam vs. Allen.
283—Campbell vs. Blake.
284—Sherman vs. Dickinson.
165—Gerard vs. Gerard.
166—Mitchell vs. Bramwell.
167—Lawrence vs. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
235—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1289—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
771—McClellan et al., executors, vs. Buchanan, imp., &c.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
1299—Robinson vs. International Life Assurance Society of London.
1309—Merritt vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff et al.
1081—Crocker, Administrator, vs. The Long Island RR. Co.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island RR. Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
457—Jacobs vs. Sexton.
381—Whitman vs. Buckley et al.
1137—Sherlock vs. Lamont.
1313—Moore, Jr. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1321—Fellows vs. McLelland.
1325—Douglass et al. vs. Fits Gibbons.
1331—Smith vs. Peters.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Marble Building.

Nos.
1276—Brazer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
798—Drew vs. Dam.
1562—Godard vs. Cunard.
610—Granies, assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
1684—Russ, by his g'dn, vs. The Broadway and Seventh-Av. RR. Co.
956—Peck and ano. vs. Bailey and ano.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
668—Bentley et al. vs. Gray et al.
1420—Kayser et al. vs. Blun.
542—Dusenbury vs. Lenox Fire Ins. Co.
543—Same vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
1662—Goddard vs. Brit. and N. A. Royal Mail Steampacket Co.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.
1316—Decker et al. vs. Williams.
1454—Darling et al. vs. Miller.
740—Hull vs. The Third-Av. Railroad Co.
864—Milbank vs. Second-Av. Railroad Co.
992—Brooks vs. Schwerin.
994—Brown vs. Malloy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
86—Rauche vs. Schall.
93—Roberts vs. Berdell.
97—Dennis vs. Robinson.
109—Roth vs. Flynn.
118—Harman vs. Reid.
120—Sturgis vs. The Mayor &c.
131—Harwood vs. Mitchell.
135—Poullaire vs. Cummings.
136—Same vs. Same.
138—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
142—Tobias vs. Silver.
162—First National Bank vs. Johnson.
167—O'Connor vs. Babcock.
191—Gray vs. Grady.
201—Corwin vs. Roberts.
213—In re Nichols &c.
217—Wedel vs. Cann.
220—Malcolm vs. Garvey.
238—Lawden vs. Lawden.
241—Stinbring vs. Bond.
242—Brumley vs. Matthews.
251—Brett vs. Pilot.
255—Birdseye vs. Eagle Oil Association.
23—Patrullo vs. Bidwell.
279—Walbridge vs. Haught.
231—Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company.
289—Borda vs. Meary.
30—Seton vs. Stanley.
301—Owen vs. Wood.

The call commences at No. 504—Chagot vs. Poissarrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.

3227—Brod vs. Darman, impl'd.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.
3165—Winsheimer, adm., &c., vs. Normal Petroleum Company, New-York.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.
3157—Moore vs. Herman.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.
2111—Shepard vs. Heineken et al.
3169—McKinley vs. American Exchange Bank.
2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
3111—Irvine as ext'x vs. Spring et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2509—McGarry, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1975—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
1427—Voorhees vs. Scrymser et al.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3214—Biattin vs. 3d-av. Railroad.
2284—Elmar vs. Milbank.
3308—Krachin vs. Olmsted.
2604—Cummisky vs. Salomon.
3244—Barker vs. Savage et al.
3250—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.
3256—Tyle vs. The Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3264—Gregory vs. Downs.
3128—Hask vs. Fearing.
3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
3114—Steinberg et al vs. Fitzgerald et al.
3266—Burke vs. Harvey et al.
3268—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
3270—Woodward St'm Pump Manufacturing Co. vs. Stokes.
3272—Brown vs. Young.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

696—Sinclair, &c., vs. Allaire.
186—Bonninger vs. Kutruff.
663—Wehle vs. Sands.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
708—Hart vs. Hart, &c.
295—Drachman vs. Cort.
702—Cardin vs. Eaton.
684—Filmer vs. Taylor.
386—Underwood, &c., vs. Gray.
523—Dennis vs. Kearney, Ex'r, &c.
642—VanBeil vs. Barnard.
669—N. Y. Fire Department vs. Whitney.
745—Grimm vs. Cameron.
1256—De Soy vs. Dole.
1216—Goepp vs. Day.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
31—Lewers vs. Cummings.
36—Kupper vs. Shepherd.
—Curtis vs. Randalls.
56—Reed vs. Bonsuet.
62—Raynor vs. Strecker.
66—Byrne vs. Potter.
72—Duffy vs. Repplier.
73—Schwenk vs. Preston.
74—Day vs. Buck.
—Paul vs. Bixby.
—Donovan vs. Hartt.
—McBriarty vs. Hartt.
—Riddle vs. Bixby.
—Lagrave vs. Decker.
—Monell vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
11—Dickey vs. Reiller.
—McDonald vs. Osborn.
80—Miles' Manufac. Co. vs. Diecks.
—Carpenter vs. Tilton.
—Brockway vs. Gresson.

NOTICE TO JURORS—CLERKS OF COURTS NOT TO EXCUSE.

In the Court of Common Pleas. Clerk's office, the following notice has been placed on the bulletin:

The Clerk hereby gives notice that jurors wishing to be excused must apply to the Court—his instructions being not, under any circumstances, to undertake to excuse, or have excused, any juror.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 8, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C	107	400	At. Mail SS. Co.	106
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R	108	100	do ...b10	106¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	112	200	Boston W. P.	24⅜
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109¾	200	do	25
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'64	105⅞	100	do	25⅛
5,000	do	106	100	do	25⅞
56,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65, New	104⅝	200	do	25¾
			300	do ...2d call	25
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New....Sm	108¾	200	do	24¾
			500	Canton Co.	43⅓
81,500	do	108⅝	300	Cum. Coal Pr.	30½
9,500	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65	106⅝	100	Pacific Mail	139½
15,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99⅝	100	do	139
40,000	do	99⅛	100	do ...2d call	138⅝
6,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	N. Y. Cen.	100½
	Sec. Ser	105⅝	500	do	100⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	100	do ...s10	100⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	68½	300	do	100⅝
2,000	do	68⅝	100	do ...s10	100⅝
4,000	do	68	100	do ...b4	100¾
20,000	do	68¼	100	do	100⅝
2,000	Virginia 6s	70	300	do ...2d call	100½
3,000	N. Car. 6s....New	51	200	do	100⅝
8,000	do	50⅝	150	Mer. U. Ex.	13
10,000	Missouri 6s	98⅞	500	Erie R.	60⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		400	do ...2d call	59⅞
	Pacific R.	98¾	400	Hud. Riv. R.	109
10,000	do	98⅞	15	Reading R.	104⅝
1,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	93	200	do ...2d call	105½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	68¼
10,000	do ...b30	25¼	700	do ...2d call	68½
6,000	Erie 1st M.	101½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	119⅝
5,000	do	101⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	76
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st	103	400	do	75¾
4,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	83	300	Chi. & N. W.	34½
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d	85	100	do ...2d call	34½
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89	100	do ...s30	34⅜
2,000	Troy, S. & R. 7s	97	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	58⅝
8,000	Morris & Es. 1st M	94⅝	200	do	58½
10	Bank of Republic	115	300	do ...b30	58¾
9	Am. Ex. Bank	115	100	do ...b10	58⅝
15	Imp. & Trad. B'k	111	300	do	58⅝
100	Shoe & L. Bank	110½	400	Cleve. & Tol.	119
40	do	111	800	do	118¾
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	108	400	Chic. & R. I.	88⅝
200	Adams Ex.	62½	100	do ...b30	88⅝
650	do	62	300	Tol., W. & W.	42
40	Amer. Ex. Co.	63	100	N. J. Cen. R.	118
20	U. S. Express	66	25	do	117¾
	do	65	50	do	117½
40	West. U. Tel.	44⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅜
150	do	44¼	400	do	98½
100	do	44⅜	25	do	98⅞
50	do ...2d call	44⅜	100	do ...b30	98¾
100	do	44¼	300	do ...2d call	98⅝
100	Mariposa Pr.	20¾	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	34
100	do	20⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. R.Pf.	55½
100	do ...2d call	20½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co.	44	100	Tol., W. & W.	42½
400	Mar. Pref.	20⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	54⅛
100	do	20⅝	1300	M. So. & N. I.	68¼
100	do ...b10	20⅝	200	do ...b30	68⅝
100	Pacific Mail	138¾	400	do ...b3	68⅛
200	do	139	100	Ill. Cen. ...c	119
100	do	139¼	800	Cleve. & Tol.	118⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	106	200	do ...b10	118⅞
500	West. U. Tel.	44	200	do	118⅝
100	do ...b15	44⅛	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	88⅜
200	do ...c	44	100	do ...b15	88⅜
300	N. Y. Cen.	100⅝	100	do ...c	88⅛
100	do ...b30	100¾	100	do ...b3	88⅜
200	do ...b3	100⅝	200	do	88⅝
100	do ...s15	100½	100	Chi. & N. W. ...b15	34½
100	do	100⅝	1600	do	34½
800	do ...b10	100⅝	800	do ...c	34⅝
2800	Erie R.	60¼	200	do ...b10	34⅛
200	do ...b10	60⅜	300	do ...b3	34⅛
100	do ...s5	60¼	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	58⅛
3100	do ...c	60¼	200	do ...b30	58⅝
400	do ...s10	60⅛	200	do ...c	58⅛
600	do ...b3	60⅛	200	do ...c	58⅜
200	Reading R.	105⅝	100	P., F. W. & C. ...c	98⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C. ...c	25	800	Hud. R. R.	108
100	Canton Co.	43½	200	do ...b3	108
100	do ...b5	43¼	100	do	108⅛
300	Boston W. P.	24½	800	Reading R.	105⅛
400	Mariposa Pr.	20½	400	do	105⅛
100	do	20½	200	do ...b10	105⅛
100	do ...s15	20½	200	do	105⅛
100	do ...b5	20⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	67⅞
100	Pac. M. SS. Co. ...c	138⅝	100	do ...b10	68
100	do ...s60	138⅝	100	do ...s10	67⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	106	800	do	68
50	do	106⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. ...b10	119⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	44½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	75⅝
100	do ...b10	44⅛	200	do ...b3	75⅞
100	N. Y. Central ...b30	100⅝	200	do	75⅞
300	do	100⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	88⅛
400	do	100⅝	300	do ...c	88⅝
200	do ...c	100⅝	200	do ...b30	88⅝
1200	do	100	200	do	88⅝
200	do ...b10	100⅝	1300	Chic. & N. W.	34⅛
300	do	100	200	do ...s30	34¼
600	do ...b3	100⅝	300	do	34⅛
600	Erie R.	59⅝	200	do ...b30	34⅜
200	do ...b10	59⅝	100	do ...s10	34⅛
800	do	59⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	58⅜
300	do	59⅝	200	do ...b10	58⅝
100	do ...b5	59⅝	200	do	58⅝
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	98½	200	do ...b3	58⅜
100	do ...c	98⅛			

MONDAY, June 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was to a fair average for the month of June. Both the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise and the Exports of Domestic Produce are ahead of the same week last year. The Gold Export, however, comparing with an exceptional state of things in England last Summer, is scarcely half so considerable. The price of Gold varied but slightly through the week, and the amount of daily speculation in the Gold Room is much diminished. The market for Money was at very full rates of interest to the Brokers, owing to the heavy drafts made upon the deposits in Bank of the funding and other operations of the Treasury. Outside Capital, however, has been freely employed at 6@7 ⅌ cent. by the Brokers, and the cause of the temporary stringency at Bank being pretty well understood, the Stock Exchange has advanced since Saturday week, and speculation, together with increasing confidence in the growing crops and the prospects of the Fall trade has made higher and rising figures on nearly the entire list of the Public Funds and Railway, Steamship and Telegraph lines.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,225,685, against the total entries of $2,730,759 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,437,899, against $1,634,555 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,261,821 against $4,220,456 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,885,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 12,356 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 9,929.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,695,226	March	$21,397,107
August	23,615,423	April	25,361,583
September	21,885,616	May 4	4,292,967
October	23,398,029	May 11	5,092,677
November	19,907,917	May 18	3,933,315
December	19,590,061	May 25	4,291,590
January	20,862,368	June 1	5,950,715
February	25,494,240	June 8	4,225,685
Total since July 1			$255,633,767
Against same time last year			284,582,688
Decrease since July 1			$28,948,959

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	March	$20,475,226
August	12,923,510	April	17,863,596
September	11,971,223	May 8	4,198,819
October	14,812,883	May 15	3,235,734
November	13,984,065	May 22	3,962,664
December	17,413,537	May 29	1,815,222
January	13,448,647	June 5	2,437,899
February	15,452,506		
Total since July 1			$167,500,950
Against same time last year			217,719,223
Decrease since July 1			$50,218,273
Gold, June 8, 1867			136⅞ ⅌ cent.
Gold, June 9, 1866			139½ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	March	$1,891,141
August	1,587,851	April	2,261,283
September	834,550	May 4	713,657
October	1,463,450	May 11	1,777,528
November	3,766,696	May 18	4,174,480
December	3,297,970	May 25	1,583,667
January	2,725,762	June 1	777,143
February	2,124,161	June 8	2,261,821
Total since July 1			$36,884,510
Against same time last year			49,690,497
Decrease since July 1			$12,805,987

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	January	$2,482,309
August	6,012,951	February	1,739,898
September	2,895,102	March	1,913,973
October	3,744,757	April	3,162,783
November	2,940,337	May	1,104,879
December	4,443,554	June 3	985,144
Total since July 1			$36,641,590
Against same time last year			28,230,736
Increase since July 1			$8,410,854

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,384	January	7,486,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June 1	270,000	June 1	34,00
June 8	1,835,000	June 8	555,000
Total	$116,732,903	Total	$53,570,310
To date, 1866	126,385,900	To date, 1866	45,673,696

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136⅛@136⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¾@109⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅛@108⅜
First Series, 7.30s	106¼@106½
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅝@105⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	99⅜@99⅝
New-York Central	98⅞@101⅛
New-York and Erie	59¾@60⅝
Rock Island	88⅛@88⅞
Michigan Southern	67⅞@68⅜
Illinois Central	118½@119⅛
Hudson River	102⅝@109¼
Northwestern	34⅛@34⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅛@98⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	75½@75¾
Reading	104⅛@105⅜
Northwestern Preferred	58½@58¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25⅛@25⅝
Mariposa Preferred	17@20½
Cleveland and Toledo	113@119
Pacific Mail	129¼@140
Western Union Telegragh	42⅞@44½

The Gold Room varied but slightly from the last sales of Friday, 136⅞@137 ⅌ cent. The speculation somewhat tame; both parties indisposed to move the market by heavy sales or purchases. The export demand of the day $1,642,919, making for the week $2,261,821. The Customs demand of the week $1,835,000. The amount of Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury during the week $555,000. The receipts from California (last Monday,) $985,144. The Banks gain in their Specie Deposits about $1,000,000, and lose on their Currency Deposits $6,500,000—the latter have gone mainly into the Treasury Office, about $2,500,000 of the amount in Greenbacks. The Loans on the Bank Statement of this day will probably show a decrease of about $2,500,000 from the previous return.

The Brokers made up their wants in the way of Money earlier than usual at 7 ⅌ cent., and towards the close of Bank hours there were lenders at 6 ⅌ cent. The Banks continue comparatively poor, although the Bank Statement for this day will leave them relatively in quite as strong a position as the week before. They have probably felt the worst of the Treasury accumulation of Currency, as the disbursements of the Office here in the course of next week promise to overbalance the receipts. The offerings of money from private lenders, especially at the full rate of 7 ⅌ cent., are quite equal to the demands of the market, outside of Bank.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were on the advance for the Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest, and generally steady through the forenoon. There was increased firmness in the afternoon, and the same course of prices was noticeable on the Railway list, which, after opening at about Friday's late quotations, proved generally active and strongly upward later in the day. The same feeling also was shown on most of the Miscellaneous Shares, and the State Bonds were firm. As usual on Saturday, there was no regular Afternoon Boards. At 4 o'clock in the Long Room of the Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	34⅛	34⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅞	109⅞	N. West Pref.	58¾	58¾
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	108⅝	108¾	Rock Island	88⅝	88⅞
N. Y. Central	100⅛	101¼	Fort Wayne	98⅞	98⅝
Erie	60⅝	60⅝	Pacific Mail	139	140
Hudson	109⅜	109¼	Quicksilver	25	25
Reading	105⅛	105⅜	W. U. Telegraph	44⅛	44⅛
Mich. Southern	68⅜	68⅜	Mariposa Pref.	20⅛	20½
Illinois Central	119	119½	Ohio Certificates	25¼	25¼
Pittsburgh	76⅛	75¾	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	68	68¼	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	152	Oregon W. L, 1881	106
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	131	Oregon W.L., ½ yr, 1881	106
6 ⅌ cent., cou., 1868	135½	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	112
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	108	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1871	116
500 and 1000, '81	112	End. coupons, 1874	115
5-20 registered, 1862	106¼	5 ⅌ cent., reg'd, 1874	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	107
5-20 registered, 1864	106	End. cou., 1874	105¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅝	10-40 reg.	99½
5-20 registered, 1865	104½	10-40 500 & 1,000	99½
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅝	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	104½	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds.

N. Y. 7s, 1870	103	Indiana 5s	92
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104½	Indiana 2½s	92
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan	108¼	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War loan	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., l. l'n	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	69½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	68
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	69
Ohio 6s, 1875	101	Virginia 6s, ex c.	48
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103	Virginia new bonds	42
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Kentucky 6s, large b's	100½	North Carolina 6s	63
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	101½	North Carolina ex c.	50½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101½	North Carolina n. bds.	51
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Missouri 6s	96½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	92
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	98½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½	California 7s	121
Illinois War Loan	101½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	126½	Hanover	118
Union	116	Irving	106
America	140	Metropolitan	131
City	200	Nassau	105
National	109½	Corn Exchange	122
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	104½
State of New-York	108	Commonwealth	110
Commerce	117½	New-York County	140
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	109	Impt'rs. & Traders'	111
Ocean	101	Park	145
American Exchange	115	Central National	111
Bank of the Repub.	115	Fourth National	107
Bank of North Am's.	107½	Ninth National	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	96½	Han. & St. Jo conv.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	90	Tol. & W. 3d M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1868	101¼	Gt. Western 2d M. '83.	69
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96½	Gal. & Ohio. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	105	N. J. Centra. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	100	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	102½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98
Har. 3d mort., '68	96	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	94½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. S. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	89½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F'd 7 ⅌ c.	97	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	110	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	50
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R.R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 2d, pfd.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Alton & T.H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79½
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

PUBLIC DEBT—PROGRESS OF REDUCTION.

1865.		1866.	
July 31. (Max.)	$2,757,253,276	Sept. 1	$2,595,683,168
Oct. 1	2,744,947,726	Oct. 1	2,573,336,941
Nov. 1	2,740,854,753	Nov. 1	2,551,310,109
Dec. 1	2,714,689,314	Dec. 1	2,549,681,238
1866.		1867.	
Jan. 1	2,716,581,536	Jan. 1	2,543,325,172
Feb. 1	2,711,869,169	Feb. 1	2,543,349,748
March 1	2,711,850,000	March 1	2,530,763,859
April 1	2,705,646,516	April 1	2,533,428,070
May 1	2,689,689,842	May 1	2,520,786,096
June 1	2,670,266,867	June 1	2,515,615,936
July 1	2,650,538,230	July 1. (Estm.)	2,500,000,000
Aug. 1	2,683,093,276		

The last figure was our estimate more than fifteen months ago of the probable Public Debt, at the close of the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1867. It is now possible that it may not be quite made, though from the unexpected results of the revenues and expenditures in May, we have reason to expect it will be. The June figures (Statement of July 1, prox.) will probably be delayed in their publication, as last year, in order to bring up the exhibit of the whole Fiscal Year in a more exact and complete official form—as it will appear in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—than the ordinary monthly schedules. The surplus Gold belonging to the Government at the close of the year will probably be fifty millions in excess of the amount on hand July 1, 1865, or, say about $85,000,000 as against $35,000,000. In our last weekly review, the revenues and expenditures of the Fiscal Year now drawing to its close, actual for nine and estimated for the last three months of the year, left $133,780,315 as applicable to the reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt; which would place the outstanding total, (less balances in the Treasury,) July 1, 1867, at $2,516,758,015; but the publication since of the Schedule of June 1—showing the total already down to $2,515,615,936—and the Internal Revenue receipts of the past week, go far to show that in place of $488,000,000 gross revenues for the year, the round sum of *five hundred millions* will be realized—the difference of $12,000,000 in the actual from the estimated figures for the fourth quarter being divided between the Internal and Miscellaneous revenues—and that the expenditures of the quarter will probably be economized from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 from the hundred millions heretofore allowed as the demands on the revenues of the quarter. This revised calculation would place the finances of the whole year about as follows:

Revenues from all sources	$500,000,000
Expenses, including Interest	350,000,000
To reduction of Public Debt	$150,000,000

The following is an official statement of the business of the Western Union Telegraph Company from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1867:

	Receipts.	Current Expenses.	Net Profit.
January	$580,560 53	$341,104 71	$239,455 82
February	483,441 77	314,617 26	168,824 51
March	530,642 66	297,076 59	233,566 07
April	545,586 30	320,869 41	224,716 89
Total	$2,140,231 26	$1,273,667 97	$866,563 29

These receipts are at the rate of $6,420,000 per annum, and the net profits at the rate of $2,600,000. The Company have added half a million of dollars to their property out of the receipts of the present year, and have also recently paid off about a quarter of a million of maturing Bonds. Their half-yearly Cash Dividend is 2 ⅌ cent. after these disbursements, (to come off the present market price of the stock,) and as the Company have no further sums of Funded Debt to mature for nine years, they will be free hereafter to increase their Cash Dividends to the actual rate of their net earnings, and to provide at the same time a liberal Sinking Fund for their Funded Debt. In view of the financial showing of the concern at the meeting of the Board of Managers last week, the stock should be selling at 60 ⅌ cent., in place of 44½ ⅌ cent., (or 42½ ⅌ cent. with the July dividend off,) and would then pay 8 ⅌ cent. a year on the Money invested, besides securing the chances of a prospective increase of value to the par of the shares, with the growth of the business of the country, and also the contingency of the lines being taken by the Government, at a liberal valuation, as part and parcel of the Postal System of the United States.

The Money writer for the *Tribune* will probably correct this morning his blunder of forty millions, in quoting from the 1st May in place of the 1st June Public Debt Schedule. It may spoil the text of his half-crazy tirade of Saturday; but this particular inadvertence is not of the slightest consequence. He has great contempt for figures, and is too independent to be dictated to by facts, whenever he mounts the Secretary of the Treasury for the sins of his "irredeemable due bills called legal tenders," and his want of "courage" in not making short work of all Wall-street by "sharper contraction." One would suppose that our neighbor, like his eccentric chief, had turned small farmer of late, and is in want of cheap hired help, judging by his anxiety to drive the Presidents, Cashiers and clerks of our National banks—"now resting so insecurely"—the "gambling brokers," the "holders of trash" called railways, and the whole horde of gutter snipe and curbstone guerrillas, from the purlieus of the Stock Exchange to the more "natural functions" of the country!

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 7,113 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. and 1,423 bags Corn Meal, 29,710 bushels Wheat, 91,234 bushels Corn, 3,540 bushels Rye, 17,156 bushels Oats, 807 bushels Malt, 30 bbls. Pork, 266 pkgs. Lard, 146 pkgs. Cut Meats, 3,058 bbls. Petroleum, and 341 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 83 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been steady in price and in moderate demand, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet at about former rates. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28½c. ⅌ lb., on receipts of 1,750 bales, against sales and resales of 1,727 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	12,351
Receipts last week	8,349
Receipts preceding week	8,058
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	342,154
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	579,502
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Monday	1,337
Exports since Jan. 1	267,073
Exports since Sept. 1	390,666
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,751,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,356,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	278,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade demand for desirable lots of State and Western Flour is gradually improving, and as the leading holders evince less eagerness to realize, the market exhibits more firmness, though no important change can be noticed in prices. Sales since our last have been 12,450 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9 75; common to good Extra State at $9 95@$10 75; good to choice do. do. at $10 80@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 15@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	8 00	@ 9 75
Extra State	9 95	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 15	@12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 25	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 85	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 15	@16 50

Southern Flour has been inactive and heavy; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at $10 30@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 35@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite dull at $12 25@$15 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at from $7@$9 50 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 530 bbls. Corn Meal has been in good request at $5 70@$5 80 for Jersey; $5 70 for City, and $6 25 for Fairfax ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,250 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted steadier as to price, with a rather better inquiry, for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $2 25@$2 32, the latter rate for a small lot, and White California at $2 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, chiefly for home use, at firm prices, though the market closes tamely and heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at 87½c.@$1 12 for interior to very handsome new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 05@$1 10 for ordinary to choice sound; $1 14 for Yellow Western; $1 14@$1 16 for old Mixed Western, in store and $1 15 for Yellow Southern ⅌ bushel. Oats have been quoted off again 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel on a dull market. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 77c.@79c.; choice Ohio and Southern new, 85c.@86c.; State at 85c. ⅌ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels. Barley is quiet at unchanged prices. Barley Malt is inactive but steady. Rye is very dull, including Western at $1 50@$1 55, and State at $1 65 ⅌ bushel; sales 2,100 bushels. 45,000 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, were sold on private terms, chiefly for export.

HAY—North River bale has been in less request, closing at $1 35@$1 45 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 80 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 68,131 hides and 306 bales do.; sales, 18,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,650 Dry Montevideo, 22¼ lbs., 19¼c., gold, usual selection; 250 Dry Montevideo, 17 lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 5,100 Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs., 18½c.@18¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@23 lbs., part 18¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Rio Grande, Sec., part to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Bogota, 19 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Savanilla, 28 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry New-Orleans, 19 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., 10¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 201,000 (same time last year 306,300—year before, 279,900.) and 110 bales. The stock includes 155,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips,) 10,000 Dry California, 4,000 Dry Central American, 3,100 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,200 Dry Mexican, 600 Dry Savanilla, 600 Dry Port-au-Platte, 16,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 4,800 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 2,700 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, and 110 bales East India, Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in more liberal supply, and in fair demand at steady rates. The week's receipts have been 82,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28¼c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@61c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive and heavy at 15½c.@16c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been forced on the market since our last and prices have declined materially. The demand has been fair, chiefly from speculative sources. At the close the market seemed firmer, though devoid of special animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., in lots, at $22 20@$22 50 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 40 regular way, $21 75 for one-year-old Mess, $18 75@$19 for Prime, $21 75@$22 for Prime Mess ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. new Mess, July delivery, sellers' option, at $22 50@$22 62½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 8¾c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ⅌ lb., the latter rate for fancy small Hams; sales 285 pkgs. Bacon is in very slack request at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11½c. for long Rib, 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb.; sales, 84 boxes. Lard continues heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,090 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13¼c., the latter rate for small lots of very choice, ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 360 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams have been very dull at $39@$40 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 104 bbls. Butter is quiet and depressed and heavy at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@20c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive and quite heavy at 8c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb.	18	@23
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	14	@17
Grease Butter, ⅌ lb.	10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	15½	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	12	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	8	@10

SUGARS—Have been moderately active and buoyant. Sales since our last 1,150 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12¾c., and 160 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 12¾c.@15½c., ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in at drooping rates, including Honduras Deer at 57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello 47c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico Goat, 42½c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacao, 47½c.@50c., Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

STEARINE—Sales 82,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 162,500 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 54,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive, but steady.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton on private terms, and 7,000 bushels Peas at 3d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 24,000 bushels Peas at 4½d. ⅌ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian ship with 22,000 bushels Corn at 3s. 9d. per quarter. For a Continental port direct, a ship with Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ⅌ 42 gallons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES BLASTING OIL CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M. JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever. BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. ABEY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, with unexceptionable references, to take charge of a first-class ice-cream saloon in Harlem; one to whom the duties are familiar preferred. Apply, personally, to Mrs. W. F. MORGAN, No. 67 129th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse, with good City references, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 17 East 16th-st., on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THAT IS FAMILIAR with the manufacture of green glassware, and is acquainted with the City trade. Address Box No. 3,041 Post-office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, or operate on a machine; good City reference; can take charge of a young child; willing to go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced cook, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of her department; also, for a thorough chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; can do fine washing; both have two years' reference from one of the highest families in the City. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, highly recommended, a situation in City or country as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to cook. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, at Mr. Davidson's, East 77th-st., first house east of 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress to one or two children; can cut and fit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has references from first-class ladies. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an economical, respectful and neat servant, highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., (late No. 311 4th-av.)

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks of all kinds, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers for private families, hotels, boarding houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress or to wait on a lady; no objection to assist with the care of children; the country preferred; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 113 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good references, a situation in City or country; understands French fluting, clear starching, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, WHO IS A good meat and pastry cook, a situation; understands soups, game, and all kinds of desserts; good references; willing to go into the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English and American cooking thoroughly; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, in City or country, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and plain seamstress, by a young woman of neat and steady habits; best City reference. Call on or address at Mr. Harrison's, No. 164 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 342 West 21st-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE A SITUAtion in City or country; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country; has good reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 129 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS SITUAtions; one as cook, the other to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Can be seen on Monday at her present employer's, No. 549 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR WET-NURSES, male and female nurses, at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment, accustomed to positions of trust and responsibility, desires a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or to take charge of a linen-room in a first-class hotel; she can produce the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address, for one week, R. H., Station D, New-York City.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO HAS GONE out by the day, would like to engage in a private family for a month or two; can cut and fit in the latest style; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; if required can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address at No. 1,152 3d-av., near 73d-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCE desires the position of governess or housekeeper with a lady or family traveling or at home; possesses the highest testimonials. Can be seen or address J. M., No. 23 Washington-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man lately arrived from the old country; has nineteen years' experience in horses and driving; can clip and singe if required; can ride or drive; has the best of reference from the old country, which his papers can certify; the country preferred, or would go as groom in the City. Address A. B., Box No. 296 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of reference as to character, abilities, &c.; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred; has good reference as to capability and honesty. Address J. S., Box No. 294 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, steady, industrious man, who understands his business perfectly; has first-class reference; has lived six years in his last place; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady and reliable young man, having long experience in the care of horses and all connected with them; is a good, careful driver; can give the best of City reference. Call on or address D. H., at C. Graham's saddlery and harness-store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the culture and management of warm and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, fruit trees, &c.; is married; has excellent references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom who thoroughly understands his business, in City or country; is a single young man; also understands gardening; the best of City reference. Address, for two days, Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an experienced man, who can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Apply personally or by letter to J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Swiss man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and to make himself useful around the house; good references from his last employer. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at No. 45 West 30th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITuation for his coachman, who can be highly recommended as to character and capability; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Mr. EWIN FELT, No. 6 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER HOUSE OR COUNtry hotel, a situation by a good meat and pastry cook, or would take the place of chambermaid and waitress or laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business and has good reference to that effect. Call on Mr. SAUNDERS, No. 323 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as butler in a private family; can drive if required; no objection to the country; City reference. Address BUTLER, Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days, or No. 295 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address H. J., No. 372 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen, or address THOMAS, at No. 104 Madison-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; can milk; has good City reference. Call or address B. S., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman as coachman; understands his business; first-class City references. Address J. J., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as general man; understands the care of horses, good driver, can milk, work in the garden or farm, &c.; good references; not very high wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address JAMES BRAY, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE SCOTCH COACHman, a Protestant, a situation; understands his business; first-class references. Call or address Mrs. WHITFIELD, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; has good references; country preferred. Address R. S., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman, a Protestant, as coachman; understands his business; first-class references. Call or address on Monday, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 FOURTH-AV., corner 25th-st., (late No. 311 4th-av.,) may be found a large number of first-class servants (both male and female) for private families, hotels and Summer houses.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, IN a Broadway stage, or while crossing the Park, a DIAMOND EARRING, one of a pair. The above reward will be paid to the finder for its return. Apply at the publishing desk of the Times Office.

$100 REWARD FOR GOLD HUNTING WATCH, anchor escapement, winding at handle, with enamel face; slightly cracked; glass back; No. 18,266; no questions asked. Apply to CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 116 Sullivan-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Lucille Western as Leah.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS. Extravaganza of FAUST.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, COUSIN SNIDER, RAG-PICKER OF PARIS and CHARCOAL BURNER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ and EVENING at 8, THE ROBBER JUDGE; or, THE THIEVES OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN PANORAMA, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have the usual dispatches by telegraph, up to yesterday afternoon. The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, which took place at Pesth on Saturday, passed off smoothly and evoked a great deal of enthusiasm. All the resident Ministers, except the representative of the United States, were present. The ancient ceremonies of the kingdom were duly observed; the Emperor and Empress were anointed—the former wearing the robes, crown, mantle and shoes of St. Stephen; and a mass, composed by LISTZ, was sung. The King knighted several leading Hungarians, and wound up the auspicious day by proclaiming general amnesty for all political offences.

It is said that LOUIS NAPOLEON will visit Berlin some time in September.

There is general congratulation over Europe at the preservation of the Czar's life. The Poles in Paris and in Poland unanimously reprobate the act of their countryman, but he shows no repentance.

GENERAL.

Upon receiving Gen. SHERIDAN'S order removing him from office, Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, sent a telegraphic message to President JOHNSON, protesting against this usurpation of power by Gen. SHERIDAN. He declares that his removal was in consequence of a personal quarrel with the General and not because he was impeding the execution of the laws of Congress. He also wrote a letter to Gen. SHERIDAN, in which he denies the charges made against him, and denounces them as malicious slanders. He charges Gen. SHERIDAN with having abused the powers conferred upon him, and having appointed rebels to office, and insinuates that he "skulked" during the riots in July. In conclusion he calls upon Gen. SHERIDAN to substantiate his accusations by proof, or be prepared to face the verdict which the public always pronounces against a malicious slanderer. Since these communications were written Gov. WELLS has been ejected from his office, and BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, whom Gen. SHERIDAN appointed as his successor, is discharging the duties of the office of Governor of Louisiana.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order providing for the more efficient guarding of the Union Pacific Railroad, and promises that it shall not be molested in future. From the end of the track passengers and freight will be forwarded under the protection of sufficient escort. The General is confident of being able to speedily restore quiet and safety to the Platte Valley.

A desperate fight with Indians took place a few days since near Moon's Fort. A coach containing nine passengers was attacked by the Indians, and one passenger killed outright. A son of Gen. DAVIES received a wound in the groin, which it is feared will prove fatal. Two Indians were killed and five others severely wounded.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has received a letter from President JUAREZ, officially announcing the fall of Queretaro and the capture of MAXIMILIAN and his Generals. They were captured on the 15th ult. No intimation is given as to what would be their fate.

Gen. GRIFFIN has issued an order removing the entire police force of Galveston, Texas, in consequence of their inefficiency and their hostility to the negro.

LOCAL.

The yacht *Henrietta*, winner of the ocean yacht race, arrived in port Saturday, having made the homeward passage from Cowes in thirty-two days and eleven hours—beating the *Vesta*, which came in the other day, by seventeen hours. The *Henrietta* encountered heavy weather nearly the whole passage, and was compelled to heave to four times. She lost her flying jib-boom, but beyond this sustained no injury. She kept the northern course during the passage, and first sighted land off Nantucket Shoals.

The steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. DUNCAN, sailed on Saturday with the long-talked of private excursion party that is to make a trip up the Mediterranean, touch at the principal ports, including those of Palestine and Egypt. The party numbers about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen, and the trip is expected to occupy four or five months.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN delivered a discourse before the Liberal Christian Union, last evening, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street. His topic was "Night Shadows," in which he enlarged upon the growth of vice in our City, and exhorted to moral and material efforts to overcome it.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON preached to a large congregation in the New-England Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, last evening, his subject being "The duty of the Constitutional Convention in reference to the crime of adultery." The discourse was listened to with marked attention to the end.

Rev. J. W. HORNE preached last evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Willet-street M. E. Church,—the subject being "The Work Demanded of Christian Young Men by the Times." The audience was numerous and attentive.

HAMAI RARI DENKICHI, one of the Japanese troupe, was before the Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday, charged with assault and battery. He was required to give bail to keep the peace.

The ram put a stop to the game of base ball between the Mutual and Independent Clubs Saturday, the score at the end of the fourth inning standing 22 to 1.

A moderate business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday, generally at about former prices, the main exceptions having been Oats, Pork and Lard, which were cheaper. Wool was quiet and without quotable variation in price. The freight market was somewhat brisker, with 571 vessels of all classes in port.

Sectional Relations—Practical Progress of Reconstruction.

In judging of the progress of reconstruction, we are accustomed to consider the subject with a too exclusive reference to the formal action required by the terms of the law. By that action, of course, the time and form of Southern reconstruction will necessarily be governed. The law prescribes conditions and provides the power to apply them, and the faith of Congress and of the Republican party is pledged to abide by them as the only conditions of restoration. In this sense their paramount importance justifies the care with which each succeeding step of the military commanders is watched, and the anxious scrutiny which is bestowed upon every fresh manifestation of local opinion.

And yet the law cannot reach more than the form and technicalities of reconstruction. It may insure regularity and in a manner completeness; it may provide the stipulated guarantees for future peace and loyalty, and may thus do all that was contemplated by legislation to make reconstruction just, safe and effectual. After all, however, the essence of true unity and safety must be sought in other directions and must be promoted by other agencies. "The letter killeth, the spirit giveth life." Behind the law, and beyond the sphere of its influence lies the feeling of the people, which alone will afford the measure of success or the evidence of failure of the Congressional plan. For all the genuine purposes of the Union, it is essential that the great majority of the Southern people be converted and in spirit conciliated, with a view to the reëstablishment of sectional harmony, and the cultivation of those friendly relations which imply a community of sentiment and interest. Otherwise, reconstruction will bring back elements of discord and a renewal of contests which every Unionist desires to render impossible.

It is from this point of view that the criminal folly of those who are inventing new demands and forging fresh fetters for the South, becomes apparent. That cause were well enough if the understood policy of the country were to treat the Southern States as conquered Provinces for an indefinite period. It would be perfectly in accordance with a policy designed to foster irritation by prolonging an era of coercion. Inasmuch, however, as this policy has been in effect repudiated by Congress, and is most assuredly repudiated by the country, the result to be aimed at is the promotion of reconstruction under the law, with no further exercise of coercion than may be absolutely needful. How much is needful, and how it shall be applied, are questions which each Military Commander must in a great degree determine for himself; this fact being always remembered, that the exercise of undue autaority, or the gratuitous display of military rule, is calculated to impede that real work of reconstruction which is to be measured by the temper of the people.

We have the testimony of competent and not over-friendly witnesses that the disposition manifested at the South is indicative of a more thorough and gratifying change than might at first sight appear probable. Of the formal progress of reconstruction we learn from official sources, and it is nearly all that could be desired. Of the practical and abiding progress which is measured by the current of popular sentiment, Senator WILSON and Judge KELLEY speak, after enjoying ample opportunities of observation; and they testify that the great body of the Southern people return to the Union, not sullenly and reluctantly, but with a heartiness that implies a sincere acceptance of the situation. They realize the terrible blunder of the rebellion, and honestly accept the conditions which precede restoration. We infer from the reported remarks of Messrs. WILSON and KELLEY that, in their judgment, the real reconstruction of opinion, as distinguished from technical reconstruction in obedience to the law, is progressing satisfactorily.

This change is undoubtedly strengthened by the pressure of material interest and by the growing acquaintance with Northern men. The South has learned that rebellion is ruin, and it is rapidly learning that recovery from ruin can be attained only through the Union. Its people feel that the North is able and willing to relieve them from the distress which overshadows them, and that nothing hinders their approach to prosperity but the obstacles which stand between them and reconstruction. The response to appeals for Southern relief has helped to produce this altered feeling. It has shown that the North is neither harsh nor ungenerous, and we believe the Charleston *Mercury*, when it states that the circumstance is appreciated by the South. The needs of industry and business in that section are exerting an influence yet more powerful. Its people see that the money they lack is idle because of its abundance at the North, and they see also that Northern capitalists are ready to assist them the moment a restored Union becomes an accomplished fact. A conscious identity of interest is, therefore, spreading at the South, and its influence promises to be more potent, because more universal, than that of the politicians. Even now it is bringing forth good fruit. Virginia, the Carolinas, Albabama, and other States, find themselves the theatre of shrewd observation and practical inquiry which promise to be the prelude to an influx of capital and enterprise. They discover that the means and the will are waiting to develop their vast mineral resources, to people their farming lands with workers, and to turn to profitable account the magnificent water power, in the possession of which the South is superior to all other portions of the country. In a word, they are finding out the available worth of the resources which were never more than fractionally profitable under slave-labor, but which will insure prosperity so soon as the removal of political difficulties shall make the interests of North and South in all respects identical.

This increasing personal inter-communication produces a corresponding effect upon the minds of a large and influential class at the North. From several States, especially from Virginia, we hear of parties of capitalists searching for investments, and amazed at the opportunities which meet them on every hand. Northern farmers, too, are buying lands freely in Virginia and North Carolina, and the stream seems likely to swell into a torrent ere many months pass over. For it is found that the indifference, not to say hostility, which immediately after the war deterred Northern immigration, has passed away, and that instead of coldness an unaffected friendship is manifested toward Northern settlers. The effect is naturally beneficial. Each section begins to understand that it has misjudged the other, and that only the politicians now obstruct the friendly relations which will contribute so quickly and so largely to the prosperity of both.

The Pacific Temper of the European Powers.

The Cable yesterday brought the news that during the present week the whole of the Prussian troops are to evacuate the Fortress of Luxemburg. This corresponds, to the letter, with that article in the Treaty of London which provides for the formal conveyance of the whole military appurtenances of the Duchy to the King of Holland within one month from the date of the Convention.

On Thursday, the 9th of May, the Plenipotentiaries had agreed upon a basis of settlement. On the Saturday following (May 11) the Treaty was formally signed. Tuesday of this week, therefore, completes the calendar month within which Prussia has had to fulfil her part of the covenant.

The task has not been a light one, and its prompt execution may fairly go to the credit of the leading German Power. The Federal forces ordinarily garrisoning the fortress have averaged as many as two thousand five hundred men. The contingent of the Grand Duke for Federal defence, according to the Convention of 1839 was three thousand. The labor involved in the transfer of a military property so considerable, and the withdrawal of the German troops, could hardly have been compassed within less time, unless the evacuation had been forced at the point of the bayonet.

In thus vindicating its good faith, Prussia gives material pledges to Europe and to the world that she contemplates no further territorial aggrandizement; that she values the good opinion and friendship of rival as well as neutral Powers; and that she aims henceforth at consolidation rather than conquest. The peace of Europe is now so largely in the keeping of France and Prussia, that the loyalty of either to treaty obligations cannot, for a single day, be called in question without disturbing every industrial and financial interest from one end of Europe to the other. Even here, with all our assumed independence of the complications of European politics, the prospect of renewed international difficulty is felt with a directness of which we had not even a bare conception until we became heavy borrowers in the money markets of the world. On the 25th of April last, when the war rumors had reached a climax, and an outbreak of hostilities seemed not only imminent but certain, United States Five-twenties in London were quoted as low as 67⅞: gold was run up in New-York from 135 to 141⅞; while British Consols were quoted at only a fraction over 90. Yesterday, along with the assurance that the evacuation of Luxemburg by Prussia is on the eve of completion, we have United States Five-twenties quoted at 73 in London, and at 77⅞ in Frankfort; Consols, for money, standing as high as 94.

Much of the financial uneasiness prior to the formal cession of the disputed territory to Holland, — unconditionally, — was doubtless manufactured. Many of the continental dispatches, which found their way hither, were clearly inspired by stock operators. But the prime influence of the reports, whether they came according to the order of interested speculators or not,—in so far as they affected the value of national securities here or elsewhere,—was due to the prevailing belief that war was inevitable.

Prussia, then, in holding herself to the letter of the London Convention, becomes a guarantor for the maintenance of peace, in a sense which is not liable to misconception. Since the combined assault of the two great German Powers upon the integrity of Denmark, the political situation in Europe has not been so assuring as it is to-day. Austria has not only accepted the decree of territorial revision, issued on the field of Sadowa, but her energies are directed to the establishment of a constitutional system, which promises to unite Hungary and all the outlying Provinces in active and hearty support of the Central Government and the Imperial policy.

The Eastern question still looms up in an aspect more or less threatening. But never before have the leading Powers been in a temper more favorable to a calm and fair examination of its bearings. None of the great Powers, except Prussia, can be said to hold an entirely neutral position on that question. But none of them are likely to be again actuated by the jealousies which led to the fruitless war of 1854. The position—territorial and political—that Turkey is hereafter to hold in Europe demands consideration, and that can no longer be postponed on any such pleas as were urged on behalf of the Sultan and his Government in 1853. Since then, a frank and friendly conference is possible, half the difficulties in the way of a pacific adjustment may be said to be removed. And there does appear to be at least as fair a chance to-day for a thirty years' peace as there was after the settlement of Vienna.

Passengers' Baggage.

Mr. MCELRATH, the Appraiser of Customs at this port, endeavored to render Americans abroad a service by notifying them what articles could, and what could not, be admitted free of duty as personal baggage on their return. With an excess of zeal in the service of Free Trade, the *Evening Post* made haste to assail Mr. MCELRATH, first, for having usurped duties which do not belong to his department, and next for having, in talking about such jewelry as "befits the station of the wearer," been guilty of "ridiculous snobbery."

The *World* echoed this attack and gave it additional emphasis,—for the sake of aspersing the political party in power; but discovered next day that it had been seriously misled by the *Post*, inasmuch as Mr. MCELRATH had simply quoted the language of the law, for which he certainly could not be held responsible. But not to be thus deprived of a party weapon, the *World* transfers its censure from the Appraiser to the Administration, and charges the whole upon the Republican Party—thus:

"Whatever criticisms are to be visited upon the propositions made by Mr. MCELRATH, apply to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose language we find Mr. MCELRATH has carefully copied. The *Post* objects to the following sentence in Mr. MCELRATH'S letter, and characterizes it as 'ridiculous snobbery:'

'Jewelry, when worn, and of such a description and quality as befits the station of the possessor, may be admitted free of duty.'

If our neighbor will turn to page 600 of the general regulations of the Treasury Department under the revenue laws, it will find that the paragraph criticised is copied *verbatim from the language of the Secretary of the Treasury.* * * * The difficulty, however, with the *Evening Post* is, that it does not like to have *such practical application of Republican legislation* made to the class of persons who are traveling in Europe this Summer, and are likely to return in the Autumn, and, therefore, it seeks to *protect its party* by abusing an innocent officer."

If the *World* will carry its researches a little further it will discover that the volume of Treasury Regulations to which it refers was issued in February, 1857, under the Administration of President PIERCE, while JAMES GUTHRIE was Secretary of the Treasury, and before the Republican Party had fairly obtained a foothold. These provisions exempting from duty such jewelry as "befits the station of the wearer," are *Democratic* regulations, so far as they have any party character;—the language used is that of Secretary GUTHRIE.

Mr. MCELRATH'S publication was timely and useful. If heeded it will save Americans traveling abroad a good deal of trouble and disappointment in regard to the examination of their personal baggage on their return home.

The *Post*, we may add, claims to have been informed at the Custom-house, that the Appraiser has nothing to do with the passengers' luggage except where the "regular Custom-house examiners are unable to decide the value of goods on which passengers are ready to pay duty." The *Post's* informant, if well-informed himself, might have added that the persons here spoken of as "regular Custom-house examiners" are detailed for that specific duty by the Appraiser himself, under the regulations already referred to.

The National Lager-Beer Congress—What Shall Americans Drink?

An association designated as the National Lager-beer Congress, or more properly styled "Congress of the United States Brewers," held a two days session in Chicago last week. It was the seventh annual meeting of the body; but owing to the war and other occurrences of late years, the public have heard but little of its previous proceedings. Upon the present occasion there were a large number of delegates present from various States, and a good deal of business was transacted of importance to the brewing interest.

In order to show that in politics the body was fundamentally sound, we may state that at the concluding banquet, the first regular toast offered was "The Government of the United States," and on the final winding up of the whole affair, a delegate offered three cheers for the "Constitution of the United States;" "cheers," we are told, "which were heartily given." Being convinced by these demonstrations that the Lager-beer Congress had no intention of unsettling the foundations of the world, and flattering ourselves that the political action proposed was intended as merely complimentary to something else, and passing over such picturesque features of the banqueting hall, as the statuette of "King Gambrinus, in royal robes ensconced; in his right hand bearing a stout flagon of lager; in his left hand holding a sword," &c., &c., we are prepared to consider the ultimate object sought to be gained by the delegates in Congress assembled.

We get at this from the announcement made by the President of the Congress, in his opening speech. "that it was the desire and hope of every German that lager-beer should become a national beverage in this country." To accomplish this was the end to be attained; and whatever law or custom, whatever political party or organized association, stood in its way, were to be swept out of existence.

Nobody needs to be struck with horror at this proposition. We know there are people who consider lager-beer hostile to faith and morals, and favorable to infidelity; and we know there are others who consider it hostile to the principles of the Republican Party, and favorable to the Democrats. But we think all these ideas can be proved to be false, by a chemical analysis of the elements of which it is composed.

The National Congress, in promulgating as they did the mild and muggy gospel of lager-beer, tacitly condemned the strong and drunken liquors which they propose it shall supersede, such as whisky, brandy, gin and rum, and which are the real enemies aimed at in all the teetotal legislation of recent times, though it has been made to cover the mild and harmless beverages of Central and Southern Europe, which have of late years been introduced to America. In this point of view their labors, and those of the National Wine-Growers' Association, may yet be of great and permanent benefit to the country.

There doesn't seem to be much hope of getting or forcing the American people to stop drinking altogether. In New-England hamlets and in the rural districts something in this way may be done; but in the great cosmopolitan centres of population, and in thickly-inhabited States there have thus far been no successes made. Drunkenness prevails among us to a shocking extent, and the ravages of the vice are such as to impel us to encourage the adoption of any feasible means that promise to limit its scope. No observer doubts that by far the greater proportion of drunkenness comes through the use of the more fiery alcoholic liquors. We have fallen into the use of these in this country in two ways; firstly, by borrowing or transporting or inheriting English habits; and secondly, by reason of the fact that until recently such liquors as whisky and rum were really the only beverages that were generally accessible. Whisky in the Southwestern States and rum in the New-England States were made cheaply and abundantly, while foreign wines were so dear as to be beyond reach, and home-made malt liquors were detestably bad. It is thus that the existing tastes of Americans have been formed, and it is to this that the prevalence of drunkenness may be almost entirely traced.

Of late years, however, things are greatly altered; and although the change has not yet abolished old habits, it is assuredly working in the right direction. The introduction of Bavarian beer, or, as it is generally styled, lager-beer, is within the memory of every grown man, and that the use of this simple beverage has vastly diminished the consumption of the drunken liquors among Americans, will be attested by every one who takes the trouble to make observations on the subject. But we regard as of far greater importance, to the present and the future, the introduction of vine-growing for wine-making purposes in the United States. This is something which is still newer to the country than the Bavarian beer, and we look to it for effects upon the popular habits and morals greater and more widespread than has yet been realized by any of the legislation on the teetotal plan. The business of domestic wine-making has now attained an enormous magnitude. On the Pacific coast, on the Missouri River, on the Ohio River, in some parts of the Southern States, and in some parts of this State, grapes are grown that are capable of producing wines in great variety, of excellent quality, and very cheaply. It must be confessed that most of the native wine which comes to market, whether from California or the Western States, is very poor stuff; and it is sold for four times the price at which it ought to be furnished. But that superb native wines can be made, and made cheaply, we know. And we do not believe that many years will elapse before we shall find them abundant in our market.

That drunkenness would be diminished by a general substitution of such harmless beverages as these for the drugged and fiery alcoholic liquors to which Americans have become habituated, we feel quite certain. And if the Lager-beer Congress will coöperate with the Wine-Growers Association for the extermination of the drunken liquors—and especially if the latter body will labor to furnish abundant supplies of cheap, palatable, light wines—we will promise that the Legislature will not interfere with their efforts.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Nation* misunderstands us; (we mean the newspaper of that name;) we do not contest Mr. GREELEY'S *right* to offer his portrait as a bribe for new subscriptions. This is a free country, and every man has an unquestionable right to make the most he can out of his personal attractions; they are, as the *Nation* urges, part of his capital in business, just as much as his physical strength, his brains or his intellectual culture. We were not denying Mr. GREELEY'S perfect right to put his portrait in the market, and make all he can out of the marvelous prodigality of Nature in thus endowing him with personal charms. What we did, and all we did, was to bemoan the dreadful disadvantage under which we, in common with the great body of our professional brethren, must toil and moil in our hopeless, uncheered drudgery day after day. We do not justify the feeling which prompted our complaints. It was probably very much like that with which the plain unattractive seamstress, condemned to hard and unpaid toil in a garret, beholds her handsome companion vaulting at a bound into splendid wardrobes and a life of luxurious ease. We have repented our little moanings and are prepared to struggle on, even against a competition so formidable as to seem, at first blush, quite unfair. But may we not be permitted to devise ways and means of meeting it? Is it unlawful for us to discuss the question whether, by offering two portraits, to offset the *Tribune's* one, we may not avert the ruin with which H. G's. "fatal gift of beauty" seems likely to overwhelm us? May we not, unrebuked, offer the eager multitude a choice of portraits—give them JEFF. DAVIS instead of GREELEY—as a prize for large subscriptions to our humble and unpretending sheet? What has the *Nation*, in either of its forms, quarto or continental, to say against it?

The most noteworthy circumstance about the attempt on the Czar's life in the Bois de Boulogne is, now that we know the facts, its failure. It is the last of a remarkable series of failures. It failed as did the previous effort to take the Czar's life in St. Petersburgh, as did the attempt against BISMARCK, the attempt against the King of Prussia, the attempt against the Emperor of Austria, the two attempts against LOUIS PHILLIPPE, the two attempts against NAPOLEON, and, in a word, as have failed all the recent plots to murder the potentates who govern Europe. So uniform has been this issue of such schemes that a cynical theory was once started that NAPOLEON hired men to play the *rôle* of assassins, so as to gain popular sympathy. True it is that Kings and Ministers have fallen a prey by scores to the assassin, within the last few centuries. HENRY IV and LOUIS XV of France both fell in their coaches in the streets of Paris, the former by the dagger of RAVAILLAC, the latter by that of DAMIENS. HENRY III., GUSTAVUS III., and GUSTAVUS the Great, the Dukes of Guise and Berri, of France, and Buckingham, of England, MURRAY, of Scotland—these and other monarchs and Ministers as powerful as monarchs, have been victims of assassination, while our own President LINCOLN ends the fatal list. Nevertheless, of late, not one in twenty of regicidal plots have succeeded, and the fact is suggestive. We sturdy Republicans need not agree with CLAUDIUS that "there's such divinity doth hedge a King that treason can but peep at what it would." But surely there is something extraordinary in the repeated warding off of death, of late, from Sovereigns, when circumstances conspired to make death seem inevitable.

From the days of Don Whiskerando downward—nay, from *milites barbati* of the classic age—there has been some mysterious affinity between war and whiskers. CAMPBELL makes "leagued oppression pour to Northern wars her whiskered pandours," and ever and anon some European State forces or forbids its soldiers to wear their beards in particular fashion. Everybody remembers JOHN LEECH'S horror-struck cavalryman who drops the *Gazette* he is reading, with "Gracious Harry, infantry is going to grow a moustache!" The other day the Austrian troops were forbidden, under pains and penalties, to wear "mutton-chop" whiskers. Now, Lord HENRY LENNOX comes down upon the official British tar with an order enjoining officers to trim their whiskers (which have been too exuberant of late) down to the modest regulation length prescribed to their men. Lord HENRY'S order is based on the fact that, whereas beards are tabooed in the Royal Navy, some officers try to flank the printed instructions by "wearing whiskers of such inordinate size and length as to resemble beards." What would his Lordship say to the pair of beards that preside over our War Bureau and Navy Bureau? The fact is, this beard business, as discussed in foreign armies and navies, is rather ridiculous. The great captains of old wore beards, and swore by them, too, as much as they liked. Our own Revised Army Regulations are sensible on this point: "The beard to be worn at the pleasure of the individual; but, when worn, to be kept short and neatly trimmed." That is restriction enough, and it avoids such painful and exasperating proclamations as that of Lord LENNOX to his brother Britons.

Charity, probably, does not vaunt itself more in these days of ours than in those of the Pharisees; but there is something ludicrous in the cool business-like economy wherewith (as the newspapers daily give evidence) some of our philanthropists dole out so many greenbacks for so much reputation. To "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," is not unexampled in our age, but the practice is rather rare. With us Americans, however, the ostentation of philanthropy is not so much the offspring of greed of praise, or of self-conceit, as of an old business maxim to get the most for your money. The number of towns, colleges, schools, hospitals, churches, poorhouses, which have been by written contract compelled to pay for the generous donation of their founders or benefactors by parading his name to the world, is something wonderful; and yet, in many cases, the worthy donor cared very much less for public homage than he fancied he did. But the impulse to blazon one's exploit is human. Few of us care to hide our lights under a bushel when they might as well be streaming on the housetop. No advice is more welcome than that of the benevolent agent who persuades us it is our duty to connect our own names with the charities we have disbursed.

In Arkansas, Texas, and elsewhere, military orders have lately forbidden the collection of Confederate taxes. That is all right, practically, but poetical justice might better be done by allowing the tax-gatherer to go about, but not to take anything but Confederate money in payment of his claims. When deserting was pretty brisk from the rebel lines around Petersburgh, our soldiers, with characteristic humor, had a way of asking fresh deserters when they were paid off last. On getting the reply, they would soberly count out to them their back pay in Confederate currency provided for the purpose. A good deal of Confederate "money" is religiously preserved in England, a good deal is hoarded up for curiosity, and a good deal has been used for wrapping paper, for covering boxes, papering barns, and so forth. Still, enough could be collected to satisfy the most avaricious Confederate assessor. When WEITZEL'S troops entered Richmond, Confederate promises to pay were flying all around the streets in the wind, and could be picked up by the handful. And they are not to be despised after all—they are worth something, in these days—avoirdupois.

We are glad to see that the Post-office authorities have decided not to take away the mails from the only Atlantic steamers now carrying the American flag. The *Arago*, which sailed on Saturday, took out, with a very large list of passengers, full European mails, and we understand the other vessels of the same line will do the same. It is doubtless important that the mails should go by the fastest vessels, but it is not indispensable; indeed, it is impossible that *all* should go by those which make absolutely the quickest passages. There are other considerations entitled to weight in the matter. We ought to require for American steamers their fair share of the ocean traffic, and in due time we probably shall. Meantime, the Government ought to do whatever it properly can to encourage and maintain those which still hold their ground, for they are forced to maintain a severe and unequal competition. We are informed that whenever one of the American steamers is about to leave Havre an English steamer is placed along side offering to take freight *at less than half price*, for the express purpose of crippling this sole remaining American line and driving it off. The same feeling has had a great deal to do with the protests made by foreign merchants and others in this City against sending the mails in these American steamers. We are glad to see that our Government is not indifferent to American interests in this matter.

Now that the Mexican Empire is as dead as that of the Cæsars, the fact that 30,000 and odd Europeans could even for a time put the yoke upon a nation of from seven to eight millions, again suggests discussion. The true explanation of so humiliating a fact is not to be found in mere lack of arms and munitions of war by the Mexicans, though lack there was. It lies rather in the internal dissensions which had already rent in twain the Republic itself, and which made its conquest easy. Civil war for half a century had almost expelled national spirit from Mexico, substituting party spirit in its stead. It is an incontestible fact that the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the City of Mexico, of Matamoras, Vera Cruz, and the other chief cities, wanted chiefly peace and protection, whether under JUAREZ or MAXIMILIAN, and the poorer classes had very much the same feeling. The great object in life of the former was to avoid forced loans, of the latter to avoid kidnapping into the army. It had been the custom for a band of soldiers to suddenly appear, by preconcerted signal, on a well-filled street or square, close up the exits with guards, and pick out fifty or a hundred men from the frightened throng for their ranks, as sheep are picked out for slaughter on a farm. Consequently, recruits of this sort were very apt to act like sheep in battle. Again, in a morning's paper would appear a list in solid small type, of perhaps a dozen columns, of citizens assessed at various arbitrary sums of from $50 to $10,000, which forced loan was secured forthwith under pain of confiscation and jail. The result of this system was seen when a foreign army, with serried ranks and honeyed promises, landed in Mexico. Now that the Republic is reëstablished, let us hope that the fatal resort to kidnapping troops and extorting loans is over. Will the Mexicans learn from experience?

It is impossible for any one who knows anything of Irish character, not to feel the greatest respect for many of its traits;—but it is equally impossible not to feel some degree of contempt, and a much higher degree of pity, for its exhaustless credulity. It is inexpressibly sad to see with what systematic and unvarying simplicity the great mass of the Irish people permit themselves to be duped out of their earnings, their sympathy, their liberty and their lives, by a small clique of unprincipled knaves, long after the real character of their schemes has been made perfectly apparent to every man of common sense. The Fenian swindle offers the latest and most glaring illustration of this weakness. After robbing the Irish of millions of their hard earnings, plunging scores of them into dungeons and their families into misery, bringing disaster and disgrace upon hundreds and thousands of their dupes, the leaders of this movement continue with shameless impudence to levy contributions in the name of Irish freedom, upon the great body of their countrymen for their own selfish indulgence. One of the Head Centres, STEPHENS, has been living for some months in Paris, in indolence and luxury, and now it is announced by the leading political organ of the movement, that the other Head Centre, "President ROBERTS," has gone abroad, as the ambassador of the Brotherhood, to "organize alliances" with MAZZINI and the other helpless Red Republicans of the Continent. Funds are, of course, forthcoming from the exhaustless treasury of Irish liberality, being drawn with remorseless cruelty, from the earnings of Irish servant girls and day laborers, to support this mythical and ridiculous mission. This is probably the last we shall hear of "President ROBERTS," as an active agent of Irish freedom. He will settle down in Paris by the side of his illustrious predecessor, t'other Head Centre.

It is but a few years since that Pennsylvania coal, now sold in such immense quantities in this City, was introduced to the public, but strange enough we find by the record of the Sharp Mountain tract, that as early as 1611 the value of the coal was discovered by a man who lost his fortune in endeavoring subsequently to sell it. The record says that Col. SCHUMAKER being engaged in cutting timber threw, at night, some black stones upon his fire, and in the morning found them all aglow. Shortly after he loaded several wagons with the coal, took them to Philadelphia and endeavored to sell the fuel. Being unable to show the people how to burn it, he was regarded as an impostor, and literally driven from the place. The Colonel tried experiments without number, but always failed, losing eight years' labor and a large fortune, subsequently becoming insane and dying in the lunatic asylum in Philadelphia after twenty-one years' confinement as a madman. It seems incredible, but is true nevertheless. The simple trial made by a Pennsylvania blacksmith overcame the difficulties that embarrassed the man of wealth, and now fortunes are made every year by the traffic in the "black stones" that played so disastrous a part in the unfortunate career of the original user.

We feel bound to add our protest to that of other journals against the "diamond" editions of popular authors, which are becoming so abundant. Apart from the facts that they are portable and cheap, they have nothing whatever to recommend them. They can be read only with difficulty and absolute danger to the eye-sight, and if read, (as they are quite sure to be,) by travelers, they will do more for occulists and blind asylums than all other agencies put together. What, by the way, has become of the complete edition of THACKERAY which the HARPERS promised us some years ago? They issued *Vanity Fair*, in three volumes,—by far the finest and best edition of this great work ever published,—and then stopped. Are we to have no more of it? The libraries of the country, public and private, cannot afford to lose the chance thus offered of getting a really worthy edition of THACKERAY.

Our neighbor the *Herald* feels called upon to explain how it has come, according to the testimony of the editor of the leading Methodist organ, to "exhibit more quiet piety and unassuming grace and sanctity than any other New-York paper." It seems that Satan has been "swapping." The editor of the *Independent* "has lately gone over openly to Satan," and of course somebody was needed to take its place and "readjust the balance of morality and religion in these eventful and critical times." So the *Herald* stepped in. We suspect this is not the whole story: the *Herald* has lately taken to discharging its old servants for new ones; possibly Satan has followed suit and our neighbor finds himself "hoist by his own potard."

The Montgomery *Advertiser* publishes the following letter from Mr. THAD. STEVENS to a citizen of that State:

LANCASTER, May 21, 1867.

DEAR SIR: We do not confiscate loyal men, nor rebels unless they are rich; few men suffer, not enough I fear; some innocent men will I fear.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

This is a curious document,—indicative rather of the writer's fixed purpose to push his confiscation projects than of any clear idea as to the mode of carrying it into effect. If Southern property is to be confiscated, it must be by law; how can a law, which must be equal in its operation, distinguish between the rich and the poor? Mr. STEVENS and Gen. BUTLER are determined to build up a Southern Party called Republican, on the scheme of confiscation. They expect to get by that bribe the whole negro vote and enough of the white vote to control the Southern States, and this calculation is not so wild as it may at first sight seem. But if the Republican Party allows these men to fasten confiscation upon them as a party measure, they will lose more electoral votes by it in the North than they can possibly gain at the South. The project meets no sort of favor with the Republican Press generally, and we presume it will be promptly squelched at the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. GREELEY in the *Tribune* a few days since said that there were in the Southern States not less than *two millions* of "implacable rebels"—who are just as disloyal now as they were during the war, who are just as ready to burn negro schoolhouses, insult female teachers and persecute loyal men as they ever were, and who "must be suppressed or driven out" before the country can have any solid peace, inasmuch as they "cannot possibly be won over to loyalty." A writer in the *Nation* very naturally inquires what effect Mr. GREELEY'S pet project of a universal amnesty is to have upon this irredeemable mass of persistent rebels, and how he reconciles his advocacy of it with his opinion of the real character and influence of these two millions. The question seems to be something of a puzzle. Perhaps Mr. GREELEY will find time, now that all the doorkeepers of the Constitutional Convention have been appointed, to give it a little of his attention.

The fact that JOHN STUART MILL got 73 votes in the House of Commons in favor of giving the suffrage to women, is cited as proof of the progress which that cause is making in England. But we doubt whether all who voted for it would have done so if they had supposed there was any prospect of its succeeding. It was regarded as a matter of no practical importance, and votes were therefore given for it rather from good nature than conviction. It is noted, moreover, as a curious fact, that the great mass of

GEN. SHERIDAN AND GOV. WELLS.

Protest of Gov. Wells Against His Removal—His Letter to Gen. Sheridan in Answer to the Order Removing Him from Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

The following telegram and letter from Gov. WELLS to the President, protesting against his removal, came to hand during the latter's absence in North Carolina:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 4, 1867.

Telegram to His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

In advance of communication by mail, I respectfully and earnestly protest against the act of Gen. SHERIDAN in removing me from office, as a usurpation of power on his part, and to gratify a feeling of personal malice toward me, because I dared to appeal from his unauthorized and arbitrary exercise of power in appointing a Levee Board. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 4, 1867.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: The inclosed order from Gen. SHERIDAN, removing me from office, is respectfully submitted for your consideration as to the question of his power to do so. As to the reasons assigned by him for taking this step, viz.: that I have impeded him in the execution of the law of Congress, I enter a respectful but emphatic denial to the accusation. I am prepared to establish the truth of this assertion. It is evidently a mere pretext on the part of the General to give the color of cause for an act which originated in personal malice toward me because I dared defend myself from his personal attacks. Had the General stated that I was an "impediment" in the way to the gratification of his inordinate ambition to make himself a great man, he would have come nearer the truth than he did. His abuse of me personally I do not condescend to notice. His eminent skill in that line is well known to this community. That he should so far degrade the office he holds as to make his official orders the vehicle of his malice may surprise you, but not me, who know his reckless habits.

It is not my purpose, however, in this communication to make your Excellency a party to the personal quarrel of Gen. SHERIDAN and myself. It is foreign to the question at issue, which is, simply, if military commanders under the law of Congress have the right to remove civil officers under the Provisional Governments of the States established thereby; or, in other words, if they possess any power beyond those delegated in said act and definitely expressed. Knowing that this question touching the general powers of the military commanders thereunder, particularly growing out of the frequent exercise of the removing power by Gen. SHERIDAN, is now under consideration by the Attorney-General, I respectfully submit the case of my removal in connection therewith, as another instance of the illegal exercise of power by Gen. SHERIDAN. Believing the importance of the question involved will call forth an early decision, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gov. WELLS also sent the following reply to Gen. SHERIDAN's order of removal, and the charges against him in SHERIDAN's reply to the Secretary of War:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 4, 1867.

To Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Fifth Military District:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive at the hands of one of your orderlies, this morning, at 3:30 o'clock, at my residence in Jefferson, a written document, purporting to be "Special Order No. 59," in which you promulgate that you have removed me from the office of Governor of Louisiana. For the delicate consideration you displayed in delivering your order at that early hour I owe you many thanks, as I suppose you meant that I should enjoy one good night's sleep before my decapitation. It may appear ungracious in me to disappoint your expectations, but, strange to say, the effect of your order did not drive sleep from my eyelids. I returned to my couch with a feeling of relief that my fate was no worse. When the morning paper came, containing a copy of your telegram to the Secretary of War, I again congratulated myself on my merciful sentence, as, knowing your ideas of the unlimited power you possess, I might have been condemned to the Dry Tortugas, or been shot by a drumhead Court-martial. From the tone and temper of that document it is very evident, General, you were in one of your wrathy moods when you penned it, and that I was not hanged, shot or banished, appears to me, under the circumstances, as if I were indebted for my safety to the interposition of Divine Providence.

In your order removing me, General, you allege as a reason therefor that I am impeding you in the execution of the law of Congress, but how and in what way you do not condescend to state. Now, General, it may appear discourteous in so humble an individual as myself to contradict so exalted a functionary as you conceive yourself to be. As there is not a word of truth in the charge you make, you must excuse me if I decline to give you the benefit of so serious an accusation.

To go back to the date of the July riots of last year, your memory cannot fail to serve you that you availed yourself of the occasion, in your telegrams to Gen. GRANT relative to that affair, to make a direct personal attack on me, impeaching my efficiency as a public officer, and recommending my removal from office. Not conscious of having deserved your severe strictures, I confess I was surprised and pained when I read them in print, the more so as you were not in the city on the day of the riot, you having found it convenient to be off to Texas several days before—I will not say in anticipation of a riot—nor will I use the word "skunk." I bore your damaging accusations a long while in silence, but finally exercised the right belonging to the humblest individual of defending myself publicly against your charges. This I did in a letter addressed to an honorable Senator from Illinois, but couched in language devoid of scurrility and personalities. I spoke of your military service in the highest praise. At that time I did not suppose for a moment that any personal hostility on your part could result from that publication. In fact, I had dismissed the transaction from my mind, and when you received your appointment as commander of this District, I called on you as if there had been no controversy between us, and tendered you my coöperation in carrying out the law of Congress. You received my visits courteously, and I fully expected there would be harmonious relations between us. When, however, the time arrived for you to act, in the appointment of registers, and in the removal and appointment of officers, I discovered no disposition on your part to consult me in the slightest manner, which, as a loyal Governor, and intimately acquainted with the people of the State, I did not think unreasonable in me to expect of you. I did not complain, however. My official intercourse with you was frequent, though about this time I saw published what purported to be an extract of a letter from you to the Secretary of War or Gen. GRANT, in which you asked for advice as to your power of removal, as it was probable you would find it necessary to remove me from office. I have seen no denial from you as to the authorship of that letter.

Notwithstanding these repeated evidences of an unfriendly spirit on your part I said nothing, and it was only when you assumed to nullify my appointment of a Levee Board and to substitute one of your own, for which I think you never had any authority under the law of Congress to do, that I referred the question of your right to appoint to the proper officers at Washington to decide. If to remonstrate against the illegal and arbitrary exercise of power by you, having no connection with the law of Congress which specifically defines your duties, is an "impediment" to the execution of the law, then your power is supreme, which, in my opinion, was never contemplated by the act of Congress.

But, General, you are not content with charging me as an "impediment" to the execution of the law as your sole reason for removing me from office. As if conscious that the charge was a mere invention of yours to afford a pretext for doing an act you had premeditated on to gratify an ancient grudge, you come down to your true forte and pour out the vials of your wrath in a stream of abuse and scurrility on my devoted head. You will pardon me, General, for not imitating your example by way of retaliation. My education has been sadly deficient in that polite branch of literature, and I am willing to leave the field to you as without an equal. I cannot forbear the remark, however, that when a Major-General of the United States Army has to play the part of a "bugler" in sounding in person his own honesty, it may well excite a curiosity in the community to surmise the cause therefor.

As to your charge of appointing rebels to office, if it is a crime, I would like to ask, General, if you are free from the same accusation? Out of a Levee Board composed of five members, one of your appointees was a member of the Secession Convention, and singed the Ordinance of Secession; another is not a citizen of the United States, but claimed the protection of the British flag on the arrival of Commodore FARRAGUT and his fleet; and a third was a blockade-runner, who was arrested and tried by a Military Commission. There is a trite maxim, General, in this connection, which it would be well for you to remember in your future personal controversies. Equally faulty and unfortunate in point of memory is your insinuation that you could not find me on the day of the riot. When I called at your office on my way to the Mechanics' Institute, and talked over the matter with you, I did not call on you for a guard, because one had been furnished me by Gen. BAIRD.

Having disposed of your misstatements concerning me, and defended myself from what I conceive to be a wanton and malicious attack on my character on your part, I leave the public to judge between us. It is with no pleasure I have been forced into this controversy. My desire was to hold the most amicable relations with you officially, but to silently submit to your arbitrary exercise of power, and your aspersions on my character, would be to prove false to my official trust, and to admit the truth of your slanders; and I now call on you to make good your assertion of dishonesty as charged against me, if you expect to avoid the verdict of the people, which is always meted out to the calumniator and slanderer.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New Power—Bank Troubles—Prices of Real Estate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 1, 1867.

The procession of colored citizens which traversed our streets a week ago demonstrated the creation of a new political power. It was orderly, and met with no molestation. The resolutions adopted by the meeting show an adjustment of the differences which divided the Republican Party, but we observe that the title of the party here is "Radical Republican," while it has heretofore been "Union Republican." As this substitution has been on the demand of the colored voters, and as it virtually recognizes a mixed ticket, we may anticipate future harmony between these wings now consolidated. In the meantime, the National Reconstruction Party desires to establish and promote a concert of action between the two races that are now on an equality in their political relations, and proclaim themselves the true friends of the colored citizens. They assert that all such who have respected themselves in the past, and have done their duty to others around them, have ever had the respect of their fellow-citizens, and the protection of the laws of Louisiana.

Here, then, is a contest for the great power now constituted in the South. The report of city registration for the past week shows that the colored vote only exceeds the white by something more than three thousand. This majority will be no doubt overcome before the elections, and well-informed politicians consider the State safe for the Conservative reconstructionists. There is no doubt, however, that the mass of the freedmen will vote with the Republican Party at the first election. For this there are some specious reasons. They are told that the right of suffrage is experimental and dependent upon evidence of proper exercise. They believe that the Republicans have been consistently their friends and all others their enemies. The Republicans have taken pains to instruct the freedmen to vote by giving him a catechism to study. He is asked:

Who emancipated you? A.—Mr. LINCOLN.
Who wish you to have freedom? A.—The Republican Party.
Who are willing that the colored man should own land and hold office? A.—The Republican Party.
Who, then, are your best friends? A.—The Republican Party.
With what party will you cast your vote? A.—The Republican.

This is undoubtedly good logic. The promises granted, the corollary and conclusion are inevitable. But the question will arise, how far the doctrines and measures of the Republican Party will promote the interests of the freedmen? It cannot be long before material issues will supersede metaphysical, and the Freedmen's vote will be cast with the peculiar interests of agriculture and commerce which they represent. In addition to the car victory and the triumph of the colored Registrars, two colored policemen have been appointed by the Mayor. There has been, however, no demonstration of hostility, and the two races work the levees, walk the streets, and the one cooks and washes for the other on the most amicable terms imaginable. May it continue.

BANK DEFALCATIONS.

There is a singular reticence in regard to the affairs of the National Bank which is being broken by the irrepressible correspondents. From them we learn that accommodation loans have been made without respect to political antecedents, which is, indeed, a very proper financial principle. The conservative debtors included in that category, however, are regarded here as responsible, and as such a course of accommodation tends greatly to restore the broken amities of the sections, there can be nothing to condemn in it. No doubt we shall have an *exposé* which will account for the extensive losses of the bank.

BANKER BARKER.

Mr. BARKER's Bank seems effectually submerged. After his last reception at his counter, a meeting of creditors was called in Lafayette-square. The gathering was understood to be very well attended, one estimate being as high as two thousand persons. It was organized like other mass meetings. As Mr. BARKER could not perform the miracle of satisfying all this multitude with the few small fishes which remained, much excitement arose. His depositors were incredulous of his inability, and their vociferous inquiries occasioned much fun to the outside spectators.

"Give me my money!" exclaimed Mme. CAPRELL, an eminent fortune-teller who had reposed her honest gains in the bank.

Banker BARKER—Why did you not apply for your money last week?

Mme. CAPRELL—Because I did not know your bank would fail.

Banker BARKER—Then you can't be much of a fortune-teller.

Yet such was the crowd who besieged the bank that a small fruit dealer apparently considered herself justified to establish her table for their accommodation; and such was the persecution of Banker BARKER that he had to call on the authorities for protection, and a policeman now guards the coffers, upon whom the crowd gazes from a safe distance, as if under the belief that it is a further scheme of Banker BARKER to keep them out of their money by armed force.

This is, however, the final exit of this merchant, so remarkable, one would suppose, that at his age he could do little more than wind up his broken affairs and seek the rest, which must be accepted after a life so checkered with labor and excitement. Yet he has opened a correspondence with the Executive Committee of the mass meeting, and proposes that his creditors shall convert their debt into stock based upon the real assets which he owns. This corporation is to build up and improve the real estate with houses. If the creditors refuse this reasonable proposal to throw good money after bad, he gives notice that he will fight them without any regard to numerical disparity of forces, and pass the evening of his days in chancery.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

There have been large amounts of real estate put on the market lately, and the sales manifest a great reduction of demand. Sixty-nine squares of suburban property were advertised, twenty-two squares offered and fourteen were sold at very low rates. One of the Radical organs was "surprised that the bidding was not more animated." When we consider the embarrassment which surrounds the commerce and property of the city it is not to be disguised that a combination of causes contribute to this result. There is no permanent authority to expound or execute the laws. It is impossible to know what the law really is, amid the conflict of constitutions and the paramount discretion of the military power. There are threats of confiscation, and demands for the indictment of the officers concerned in the riots of July last.

There are organizations to place the government of the city in the hands of inexperienced voters, who have no property interest in common with the ancient inhabitants. There are doubts and anxiety in regard to the growing crop, and a fear lest much business will be diverted from the city by its complications and by the superior attractions of competing markets. Then, there is the coming Bankrupt Law, which will of course bring about an extensive settlement of indebtedness.

All these causes combine to embarrass the sales of real estate. They all deter the foreign capitalist from bringing his money here for investment. We who dwell here, however, like those who inhabit the slope of Vesuvius, are too familiar with the shock and eruption to feel much anxiety. We are satisfied that the destiny of New-Orleans is prosperous; that many of the causes enumerated will pass away; that the mode of commerce will change, new markets will be opened, new commodities introduced, with those commercial facilities which have promoted so greatly the prosperity of rival cities. We think this prosperous time may be greatly hastened by establishing the political *status* of the South, and so relieving us from agitation and experiment. If all that has been said against Slavery be true, it is certainly unwise to reëstablish it over a race which has never yet been in bondage, for all this will react upon the North. We will be unprofitable customers. We cannot pay our part of the taxes. We cannot make cordial fellow-citizens; and in the event of a foreign war we would be placed in the situation of the Fenians, or even of the Southern slaves. The South, disfranchised, could not look with much regret upon any public disaster which might set them free, or render them necessary to their own government. These reflections have arisen upon the decline of business and the depreciation of property to those who, like yourself, wish the peace of the country reëstablished on the basis of mutual respect. The paramount importance of terminating the present excitement is too obvious to require comment.

W. M. B.

Recovery of a Chalice Taken from Columbia, S. C.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 6.

During the siege of Charleston a quantity of valuable plate, the church records, and other property belonging to St. Michael's Church, in this city, were sent up to Columbia, and stored there in the vaults of the Bank of Charleston for safe keeping. After the burning of Columbia no trace of any of the valuables belonging to the church could be found, and it was with sadness assumed that they had been altogether destroyed in the terrible fire. A few days ago, however, Rev. P. T. KEITH, the pastor of the church, received a letter from Hon. ALEX. WAKEFIELD BRADFORD, in which it was stated that the writer had seen in a pawnbroker's shop in New-York, a silver chalice, which, by the inscription, belonged to St. Michael's Church, Charleston. This letter was properly acknowledged, and on yesterday Mr. KEITH received the chalice by express. The chalice, which has now been returned to its ecclesiastical home, was presented to the church in 1762 by Gov. BOONE, who in that year succeeded Gov. BULL. It bears in front the Royal Arms of England, and an inscription reciting the manner of its presentation, and, with the exception of some slight dints, is in no way injured.

Fruit Prospects in Western New-York.

From the Rochester Express, June 8.

From various sources in Western New-York we learn that the prospects for the Summer fruits are not particularly encouraging.

The Waterloo *Observer* says: "It is very evident from present indications that there will be few cherries, plums and peaches grown in this section, the present season, the buds having been very generally destroyed by the severe frosts and cold. We learn that in the neighborhood of the lake, the prospects regarding these fruits are more favorable."

The Oswego *Commercial* says: "Peaches hereabouts are a dead failure, so far as our observation goes. There are but few blossoms on the trees, and they are of a blighted and sickly appearance. The blossom buds appear to have formed in unusual profusion, but for some cause, were blasted before unfolding. If nothing untoward occurs, the pear crop in this vicinity must be very large. We have never known the pear orchards in the neighborhood of Oswego to be more promising at this season of the year. Although very late in coming forward the prospects for apples are good."

The Palmyra *Courier* says apples are looking well and promise a good yield. The Brockport *Republic* says: "The pear, plum, cherry and apple trees have all blossomed very fully, and each kind now indicates a good yield. The peach trees have blossomed very poorly, and they now bear a kind of almost frozen-to-death appearance. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and other small fruits look very promising."

In this section, outside the city, early cherries are mostly destroyed by late frosts. In some yards in the city, where the trees were not protected by buildings, the blossoms were blighted. Apple and pear trees have blossomed very fully and promise a good crop. There will be no peaches, except a few where trees have been protected by buildings, mostly in cities. Grapes have been very backward, but are coming forward rapidly during the warm weather of the past few days. Unless there is a very warm Summer or a very late Fall there will be doubt of the later kinds ripening. The small fruits will bear immensely, especially strawberries, for which the wet weather has been most favorable. We shall have an abundance of this delicious fruit.

Crop Prospects in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 6.

We in this region are now favored with a hot and dry temperature, which is the very weather needed to bring forward the corn which has been kept back and was languishing in consequence of the cold Spring, almost without a parallel. The blades of corn have, in most localities, but just appeared above ground; but with a continuance of the present favorable season, and with industrious cultivation, there is not the slightest reason to fear any deficiency of this essential crop. All the other Spring-sown grain looks very promising. Of the wheat we may add that, so far as our observation and inquiries have extended, no season has ever witnessed a better prospect than the present. A great breadth of land has been sowed down to that grain; its growth is most luxuriant, and thus far we hear no complaint of any damage from the pests of fly or rust, or any other enemy of this plant. The most favorable accounts heretofore published as to the prospects of fruit are likely to be realized. The May frosts did no injury worth naming. The abundance of peaches, pears, plums and apples, together with all the smaller fruits and berries, will probably mark this as one of the most fruitful years on record.

Ex-Mayor WITHERS, of Mobile, Ala., who has been recently removed from office, at the breaking out of the war was an Assistant Adjutant-General in the War Department.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Novelty.

Just received a large invoice of GENTS' NEW PATENT CORK HATS for Summer wear, very light, non-conductors of heat, stylish and desirable in all shapes to suit the convenience. JOHN UNDERHILL, Hatter, No. 689 Broadway and No. 136 Fulton-st., principal agent.—*Advertisement.*

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

5,000 Pieces MUSQUITO NETS AND LACES.
For sale at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Genin's Straw Hat Exposition.—IN THIS vast assortment of straw goods, fashionable families will find innumerable special novelties for misses, boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Musquito Canopies, Rings, &c.—All the different styles, with nets and bobinet, at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

Milk white in the moonlight gleams the glorious Cereus Grandiflora of South America. Brought from thence it forms the basis of the rarest perfume of the present age, PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." The superiority of this extract is attested by the number of would-be imitations. Be on your guard against them. Their sale is forbidden here by special injunction. Sold by all druggists.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Some of our Cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Removal.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES are now for sale or to let, at
No. 1,141 BROADWAY, corner 26TH-ST.
Silk, Cotton, Needles, Soap, Oil, &c.
Operators sent into Families.
J. T. ELLIS,
Formerly No. 229 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

A—No. 575 Broadway,
THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.
No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children without BROOK'S POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine. 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

BRINCKERHOFF—MORTON.—On Wednesday, June 5, at St. James' Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., P. REMSEN BRINCKERHOFF to HELEN, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

FITCH—LOMBARD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., AUGUSTUS D. FITCH, of New-York, to JULIA KELLOGG LOMBARD.

VAN BUREN—CLARK.—At the residence of the bride's mother, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. J. M. Van Buren, assisted by Rev. R. H. Steel, Rev. PETER H. VAN BUREN, of Freehold, N. J., to ELLIE S., only daughter of the late Ira C. Clark.

WASHBOURNE—HOBART.—On Thursday, June 6, at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Clayton Eddy, of Windham, Conn., THEODORE F. WASHBOURNE to VICTORIA, daughter of Henry C. Hobart, of Elizabeth.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At Jersey City, on Sunday, June 9, MARGARET, daughter of the late Malcolm Campbell of New-York.

The friends and those of her late brothers, James and John Campbell, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CROSBY.—On Saturday, June 8, NELLIE F. CROSBY, adopted daughter of Mrs. A. F. and the late S. Crosby, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 79 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COSTA.—On Sunday, May 9, WILLIE WHITTON, the only child of Joseph D. and Mary E. Costa, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

Little Willie has gone to meet Trude in Heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 81 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—At Irvington, Westchester County, on Sunday, June 9, after a protracted illness, SARAH H., wife of Edmund Coffin, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral services at the house of Mr. Coffin, on Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. depot at 2 P. M.; returning, arrives at 6:45 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Irvington Depot.

CAMERON.—At Locust Grove, Kansas, JAMES CAMERON, of Brooklyn, E. D., son of Allan Cameron.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT.—On Saturday, June 8, at 3 P. M., LOUISA E., wife of James F. Hunt, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 759 6th-av., on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 8, AMELIA KETCHAM, in the 46th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, E. W. and E. P. Ketcham, are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the residence of E. P. Ketcham, No. 18 Ainslie-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Melville, L. I., for interment.

LEGGAT.—On Friday, June 7, after a lingering illness, CORDELIA, wife of Richard J. Leggat, and daughter of William Mackay.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her father-in-law, Mr. William Leggat, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 40 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 4 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

MCCORMICK.—On Sunday morning, June 9, CATHARINE, widow of Stephen McCormick, in the 77th year of her age, born in Burlington, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Solomon S. Gage, No. 1,080 2d-av., near 57th-st.

VAN ANTWERP.—On Sunday morning, June 9, after a protracted illness, SARAH VAN ANTWERP, widow of John Van Antwerp, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel M. Beckley, No. 139 East 24th-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

SHARES, $100 EACH.

The Subscription books to the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York are now open at the

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York, and will remain open until the whole amount of the Capital Stock of $1,000,000 shall be subscribed.

INASMUCH AS THE LARGER PORTION OF THE CAPITAL HAS ALREADY BEEN APPLIED FOR, IMMEDIATE APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE BY PARTIES DESIRING TO SECURE STOCK.

The payments will be as follows:

10 per cent. on subscribing	$100,000
June 5, 1867, 15 per cent	150,000
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent	150,000
August 1, 1867, 10 per cent	100,000
September 2, 1867, 10 per cent	100,000
October 1, 1867, 10 per cent	100,000
January 10, 1868, 15 per cent	150,000
February 10, 1868, 15 per cent	150,000

The average date of the above payments is Sept. 12, 1867.

After the 22d of May inst., subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the day of payment to Sept. 12, 1867, that being the average day of the payment of the calls.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER, } Commissioners.

Applications for circulars or stock, by mail, promptly attended to.

WHAT IS A TRUST COMPANY?

A TRUST COMPANY IS THE SAFEST AND MOST CONSERVATIVE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. A careful perusal of the following paragraphs will amply substantiate this proposition.

TRUST POWERS.

To receive money from individuals and corporations, and allow such interest as may be agreed upon.

The Company is constituted by its charter a legal depository of money paid into Court.

To accept and execute all Trusts, in reference to both real and personal estate, committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Record, or by any Surrogate, &c., &c.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

To act as Agent for foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

GUARANTEES.

Among the Guarantees afforded by the Charter of this Company are the following:

Every Director or Trustee must be a citizen of this State, and be a stockholder in the Company to the amount of five thousand dollars, at least.

No loan shall be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer, or employe of said Corporation.

It is not permitted to discount or deal in Commercial or Business Paper.

ON WHAT SECURITY MAY THIS COMPANY LOAN ITS DEPOSITS?

The National Trust Company can only invest the funds intrusted to it in United States stocks, or stocks of the State of New-York or other States, or of any city incorporated by the State of New-York.

Therefore, it is adapted for the investment of funds which the public desire very safe investments for. Its stock will probably pay dividends equal to, or greater than the interest on Government securities, and deposits made in this Company will earn as liberal a rate of interest as is possible, taking into consideration the great security.

COUPON Government Bonds the Secretary of the Treasury says he will pay to any holder, whether stolen or not; therefore, is it not wise to sell those COUPON Bonds and take the stock in the National Trust Company, which will have its permanent investments in REGISTERED United States Bonds, State stocks, and bonds of incorporated cities of this State?

GENERAL REMARKS.

The success of other Trust Companies and the high prices of their stocks in the market, are sufficient evidence of the profitable character of the business, and the Trustees feel justified in recommending the Stock of this Company to capitalists and others seeking a safe investment.

It is believed that the Stock of this Company is more desirable than that of most other moneyed corporations, and as safe as Government Securities; that the increase in the value of the Stock will be more rapid than Government Bonds and the dividends quite EQUAL to, if they do not EXCEED the interest of such Bonds.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that he will pay COUPON Government Bonds to the bondholders whenever presented, without reference to any disputed ownership, will lead, in many cases, to the sale of such Bonds; this Company will take in exchange of its stock any United States Bonds, 7-30 Treasury Notes, or Compound Interest Notes, at the market price on the day of transfer.

OFFICERS FOR FIRST YEAR.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
GEORGE STEVENSON, Attorney and Counsel.

TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

This blue is rapidly becoming a necessity in every household; it does not turn the clothes yellow like other blues, from the fact that

IT IS PERFECTLY FREE FROM ACID.

It is prepared by the well-known color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., which is a sufficient guarantee for its purity, but the best recommendation is the blue itself; a single trial will do more to prove its worth than all the puffing in the world. For

PAPER-RULERS
and
INK-MAKERS,

it is far superior to any other article, and it recommends itself to

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

from the simple fact that it is perfectly soluble, which ultramarine is not. It is sold by

Park & Tilford,
Badeau & Son,
Macy & Co.,
Corwin & Co.,
Acker, Merrall & Co.,
H. B. Jackson,
R. Murphy & Co.,
H. A. Kerr,
McKesson & Robbins,
W. H. Scheffelin & Co.,
Hegeman & Co.,

and by the grocers and druggists generally throughout the United States.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st. New-York.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of the graduating class will commence on MONDAY, June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the University Building, Washington-square, and will continue on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at the same hour. Members of the Bar and all persons interested are invited to be present.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN Relief Commission to date:

Amount previously acknowledged	$229,762 77
Amount received since	1,579 21
Total	$231,341 98

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

700 DOZEN SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS at actual cost of manufacture; real good white dress shirts, $2; English gauze undershirts, $1, at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 Park-row. Wholesale department removed to No. 22 White-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

THE SILVERED SKIRT IS DURABLE, elastic; is not easily soiled. Manufactured at No. 222 East 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF CONSUMPTION.

One of the first indications of pulmonary disease is a diminution of vital force: or, in other words, the strength of the patient is below the standard of health, or it is less than might be expected from the structure and organization of the individual. When a person feels his strength diminished, without any obvious cause, that circumstance may admonish him to examine his bodily condition with so much attention as may be required to detect the other symptoms of a consumptive tendency, if such symptoms are present.

About the commencement of the disease the following signs begin to appear: The skin, in persons of a brown complexion, becomes sallow; if the complexion is fair, the skin assumes an unnatural whiteness, its appearance being similar to that of bleached wax. The veins appear to be enlarged, the pupils of the eyes are dilated.

In persons of a bilious temperament the skin is coarse, and its color dingy. In persons predisposed to consumption the form of the body often lacks symmetry. The head is large, in proportion to the size of the trunk, the limbs are unshapely, and there is often an appearance of swelling in the abdomen. The digestive organs are more or less enfeebled, but the intellect generally shows an increase of activity. There is much variation of these systems; and in some cases the usual pulmonary signs of the disease do not appear at all.

Consumption may advance even to one of its last stages before its existence is suspected by the patient or his friends. In all cases, where there is even a slight suspicion of pulmonary disease, it is well to have the advice of some physician who is intimately acquainted with that disease. Dr. SCHENCK has devoted a lifetime to the study of this frightful malady in all its stages and modifications, confining his attention strictly to this branch of Therapeutics; he is, therefore, the very adviser which every consumptive patient ought to have; and in order that no one (however indigent his circumstances) may want counsel in his affliction, Dr. SCHENCK offers to give advice GRATIS to every applicant.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

with respect to the premonitory symptoms of consumption, so that there may be no mistake about the matter, may be obtained from Dr. SCHENCK, whose thorough acquaintance with the appearance and diagnosis of this complaint enables him to give decisions which are never found to be erroneous. By means of that celebrated instrument invented by him, and called

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER,

he can make exact examinations of the lungs without the slightest pain or inconvenience to the patient. The medical faculty and other scientific men have testified to the superiority of this instrument over all others which are used for medical ausculation.

The three remedies used by Dr. SCHENCK for the prevention and cure of Consumption are adapted to all of its stages; or one or more of them may be used to correct that vitiated condition of the human system which indicates a consumptive tendency.

That debility which is one of the characteristics of Consumption, and which is usually one of its first symptoms, may be removed by a judicious use of the

SEA WEED TONIC,

under Dr. SCHENCK'S directions. The debility just spoken of, is generally complicated with dyspepsia, and is in fact symptomatic of that disease, which is often the forerunner of Consumption, if not positively a cause of it. This Tonic supplies the place of the gastric juice, —a great digestic agent,—which is but imperfectly secreted in the stomachs of consumptive patients. The Sea Weed Tonic is so similar in nature to the gastric juice, that it answers all the purposes thereof; and when the dyspeptic symptoms arise from a deficiency of that fluid, as they generally do, this Tonic is a speedy and infallible remedy.

Some of the first appearances of consumption, spoken of above, proceed from a diseased condition of Liver, or the imperfect action of that organ. In such cases

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

prove to be of inestimable value. They answer all the purposes of calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of mineral substance or any other deleterious ingredient. These pills give energy to the vital organs, correct a costive habit of body, however obstinate it may be, and relieve many other painful and distressing symptoms which attend the different stages of Consumption.

The principal remedy of Dr. SCHENCK, celebrated over the civilized world as

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

is administered in all circumstances where the appearances of pulmonary diseases are discovered. This is the remedy to which Dr. SCHENCK owes the preservation of his own life, at a time when every other means of cure had been tried without success. He offers it as a specific or an infallible cure for consumption, except in such cases as are truly and absolutely incurable, viz., when the lungs are consumed to that extent that the continuance of life is impossible, even if the progress of the disease should be arrested. The effects of this Syrup are an increase of the vital energies, a healing of the ulcerated lungs, and the expulsion of all morbid matter from the system.

Except the three remedies of Dr. SCHENCK, no other medicines are required for the successful treatment of the disease in all cases except those desperate ones just spoken of.

Dr. Schenck will be at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and wishes every one that has a cough, pain in the side, or shoulder blades, troubled with costiveness or diarrhœa, sallow complexion, loss of appetite, low spirits, restlessness at night, or any disease leading to consumption, to call on him and get his advice. He particularly wishes all those that are using his medicine to call on him each time he visits New-York, that he may see that all is working right. He gives advice and will examine lungs in the ordinary way, or as physicians generally do, free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the respirometer he charges five dollars, which every one should undergo as it gives Dr Schenck a correct knowledge of their condition, and he then knows better how to prescribe.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday: and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times, at his rooms.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 11, and will continue to make his regular weekly visits every Tuesday.

A CARD.—MEERSCHAUM.—KALDENBERG & SON respectfully inform the public that they have now opened a new store, corner of Wall and Broad sts., and still keep the factory at Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., where we sell at both places the finest of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES. Repairs, &c., &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY.
TO TOURISTS, TRAVELERS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.
APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK
OF
AMERICAN TRAVEL.
THE NORTHERN TOUR.
BEING A GUIDE THROUGH
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New-Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New-Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Dakotah.
WITH DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES
of the Cities, Towns, Waterfalls, Battle-fields, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Hunting and Fishing Grounds, Watering Places, Summer Resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and interest.
WITH MAPS OF THE LEADING ROUTES OF TRAVEL OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Compiled from actual observation and experience by
EDWARD H. HALL.
NINTH ANNUAL EDITION.
1 vol. 12mo, limped cloth, $3.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
THE SOUTHERN TOUR; being a guide through Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth $2.
D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
containing complete Time Tables of all Railways, with Maps.
THE GREAT WEST; Railway, Steamboat and Stage Guide and Hand-book for Travelers, Miners and Emigrants to the Western, Northwestern and Pacific States and Territories. With a Map of the best Routes to the Gold and Silver Mines. By EDWARD H. HALL. 1 vol., 12mo. Paper covers, price 50 cents; cloth, price $1.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

ABOUT'S NEW NOVEL.
THE MAN WITH THE BROKEN EAR.
Translated from the French of EDMOND ABOUT. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

One of those peculiar novels based on scientific theories, in which M. About has been distinctively successful. The chief feature of the book is a very humorous, though philosophical illustration of the fact that when a man dies, he will be apt to find it more comfortable to remain dead, than to return to life fifty years after his demise. The speculation in Natural Science on which the story is founded, is more interesting in itself, more elaborately developed, and more entertaining in its supposed consequences, than in any other of M. About's books. Another equally interesting feature is a humorous contrast of the spirit of the Napoleonic era with that of the present age. The whole book is written in M. About's best vein.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that he has now opened his new and spacious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascorides and Galeboth Diosn say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician. THOMAS J. MOORE,
No. 373 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. I did not, however, expect to be relieved, as I had already expended considerable sums in consulting various physicians and surgeons, whose advice had not in the slightest degree benefited me. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,
CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE, } Finance Committee.

CRESYLIC SOAP,
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.
For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.
Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING
PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,573 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAWYERS, WAIT FOR THE BEST!
WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.
THE CODE AS IT IS.
1867.
BAKER, VOORHIS & CO. HAVE IN PRESS,
THE CODE OF PROCEDURE, with all the Amendments carefully blended in the Sections which have been changed.
Each Section will have an explanatory caption or heading, in bolder type, with the date of the various Amendments.
This edition will also contain THE REVISED RULES OF ALL THE COURTS and a FULL ANALYTICAL INDEX.
This will be the most complete and convenient edition of THE CODE yet published. Edited by JOHN TOWNSHEND, Esq., Editor of *Voorhies' Annotated Code*.
The work will be handsomely printed in Brevier type, open, on fine paper. 12mo. About 800 pages; bound in flexible covers.
BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., Law Publishers,
No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

READY ON WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 12,
THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY.
BY ROBERT TOMES.
One volume, 16mo, cloth, $1 75.
CONVERSATIONS
ON
RITUALISM.
One volume, 16mo, paper, 50c.
One volume, 16mo, cloth, $1 25.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st.,
New-York.

PEOPLE'S DUODECIMO EDITION OF CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS, published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia,
Has been reduced from $2 50 to $1 50 a volume.
This edition is printed on fine paper, from large, clear type, leaded, Long Primer in size, that all can read, and each book is complete in one large volume, and is the best and cheapest edition in the world for the price.

Our Mutual Friend	$1 50	Little Dorrit	$1 50
Pickwick Papers	1 50	Dombey and Son	1 50
Nicholas Nickleby	1 50	Christmas Stories	1 50
Great Expectations	1 50	Sketches by "Boz"	1 50
Lamplighter's Story	1 50	Barnaby Rudge	1 50
David Copperfield	1 50	Martin Chuzzlewit	1 50
Oliver Twist	1 50	Old Curiosity Shop	1 50
Bleak House	1 50	Message from the Sea	1 50
A Tale of Two Cities	1 50	Dickens' New Stories	1 50

Price of a set, in Black Cloth, 18 volumes	$27 00
Price of a set, in Full Law Library style	36 00
Price of a set, in Half Calf, sprinkled edges	45 00
Price of a set, in Half Calf, marbled edges	50 00
Price of a set, in Half Calf, antique	55 00
Price of a set, in Half Calf, full gilt backs, &c.	55 00

For sale by all booksellers. Ask for Peterson's Editions of Dickens' Works, and take no other.
Booksellers will be supplied with any of the above editions at our usual low rates of discount.
Address all orders for any of above, to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.,
And they will receive immediate attention.

THE RUSSIAN NOVEL.
FATHERS AND SONS.
Translated from the Russian of IVAN SERGHEIEVITCH TURGENEF, by EUGENE SCHUYLER, Ph. D.
12mo, cloth. $1 50.
The publishers would state that this work has been issued upon its literary merits, without regard to the fact of its being, in some sense, a "curiosity." Purely as a novel they believe it fit to rank with the best productions of our time. As a picture of Russian life and institutions, it of course possesses more value than any work yet published in America.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, Publishers,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL.......$1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'NW. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

ELECTION NOTICE.
UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Petroleum Company, of New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of F. RUID, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 18, on TUESDAY, June 18. The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from 8th inst.
A. CURTISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.
A majority of the corporators of the above Company having requested me to appoint a time and place for a meeting of the said corporators, to organize said Company, and do such other business as may be deemed necessary and proper, I appoint such meeting at the office of Isaac D. Colman, No. 14 Park-place, on MONDAY, June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN L. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis,	W. Whitewright,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane,	W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford,	Joshua J. Henry,	Henry Parish,
Caleb Swan,	Acton Civill,	John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale,	Jno. Auchincloss,	E. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing,	Oliver S. Carter,	Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams,	O. H. Shepard,	R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.
By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.
REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.
The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS, JERSEY CITY BONDS, WANTED BY GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL CO., No. 319 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., at which time there will be an election for Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHAS. M. SCHOTT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108¼	June, 7-30	106⅝	106⅞
Coupon, 1881	112	112¼	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¼	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	.....
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅞	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅜	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	108⅝	108¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117
10-40 Registered	99¼	99⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116	116½
10-40 Coupon	99¼	99⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115½
Gold	136⅝	136¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	115¼
August, 7-30	106⅛	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114⅜

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99½ per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, June 8, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $3 65 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $5 00 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $1 20 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 28, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at 80 per cent. of its par value: 20 per cent. of such par value, representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the Sinking Funds, being credited to the subscribers.
Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such 80 per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued. Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.
THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, is now occupying its NEW BANKING-HOUSE, which being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, SETTEES, GARDEN CHAIRS, WASH-STANDS, TOWEL RACKS, BRACKETS, VASES, IRON FRAME MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
Wrought Iron Bedsteads for public institutions.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices,
At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, pianos, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., at BENDALL & CO.'S, corner Canal and Hudson sts.

RESTAURANTS.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, NO. 555 BROADWAY.
ICE CREAM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Sunday-schools, Strawberry Festivals, &c., supplied at the lowest Wholesale Prices.
Private families supplied with CREAM in forms, delivered to any part of the City at the lowest retail price.
Also,
NEAPOLITAN
FRUIT ICES,
BISCUIT GLACE,
and other FANCY CREAMS.
Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.
The ICE CREAM sold by W. TAYLOR is warranted to be made entirely of PURE CREAM, and cannot be excelled in quality.

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR information proving the removal of one or more bales of cotton (of certain marks) from store No. 5 Harrison-st., previous to May 27, 1867. A. E. BAKER, Fire-Marshal, No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 5, third floor.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS in all widths.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, in great variety.
SHIRTING LINEN of superior quality.
Also, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and BLANKETS, BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!
Embracing the LATEST STYLES and shades of color, at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
Will open their NEW STORE
WEDNESDAY, June 12,
With an entire new stock of
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
And WINDOW SHADES.
Their assortment of goods will be complete and unsurpassed in variety, having been IMPORTED and MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
In addition to the above they have opened a department for
HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
embracing the following articles:
IRISH, SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, all widths;
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
All sizes and qualities;
8-4 and 10-4 BARNESLY TABLE LINEN, DAMASK NAPKINS and DOILIES, all sizes; PILLOW-CASE LINENS, all widths; DAMASK HUCKABUCK DIAPER and TURKISH BATH TOWELS, all sizes; WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS, all sizes.
B. L. S. & SONS desire particularly to call attention to this branch of their business, as their stock will comprise every grade and quality of goods from the cheapest to the HEAVIEST and FINEST MANUFACTURED.
All goods offered at POPULAR PRICES.
Nos. 657 and 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-st.

RICH SASH	RIBBONS.
FINE BONNET	RIBBONS.
MOIRE	RIBBONS.
SATIN	RIBBONS.
VELVET	RIBBONS.
TRIMMING	RIBBONS.

Choice Selected Goods in all Colors at
REDUCED PRICES.
RICH BLACK GIMPS
and
ORNAMENTS;
Finest Goods Imported.
BUGLE GIMP FRINGES, BRAIDS and BUTTONS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
BONNETS AND HATS,
Closing out
REGARDLESS OF COST.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FRENCH FANS.
500 Fine French Fans at $1 50, worth $4 50.
KID GLOVES $1 PER PAIR.
Every pair warranted.
SILKS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
Cut on Bias for
DRESS TRIMMING.
All at
POPULAR PRICES.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS, at 50 cents a yard, and upward.
BLACK GRENADINES, at 75 cents and upward.
BLACK MERINOS, at 75 cents and upward.
BLACK POPLINS, at $1 and upward.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIALTY.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
REAL LACE AND LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND Machine Edging and Insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, June 10,
5 CASES CHENE GRAY POPLINS,
OF EXTRA QUALITY,
intended for
ELEGANT STREET DRESSES AND CHOICE TRAVELING SUITS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will make, on Monday, June 10,
Large additions to all their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF SILKS, BAREGES, LACES,
CALICOES, HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Are now offering a choice and elegant stock of
SILK SACQUES,
BASQUES AND CIRCULARS OF SPLENDID DESIGN,
At astonishing low prices. In fact we are selling our Cloaks for less than ladies can purchase the materials.
Also, a magnificent stock of
LLAMA LACE PRINTS,
SACQUES AND ROTONDS.
Also,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF REAL THREAD.
LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFFURES and Barbes. Point, Cluny and Point Applique Laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Chelliery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

5,000 REAL CLUNY LACE COLLARS, 75 cents, warranted worth $1 50 and $2.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL MAKE ON
MONDAY, JUNE 10,
Large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS
of
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
PARIS PRINTED FOULARDS,
$1 PER YARD, Formerly sold at $1 75.
PARIS GRENADINES,
GAZE DE SOIES,
BAREGE GRENADINES,
MOZAMBIQUES,
ALPACAS,
FRENCH MOHAIRS,
RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIE ROBES,
FULL PATTERNS $6 TO $8 THE ROBE.
FINE PRINTED JACONETS,
25 CENTS PER YARD.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.
SHETLAND,
FANCY SILK GRENADINE
and
FRENCH CASHMERE WOOL SHAWLS,
all
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering the balance of their
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS,
of the
LATEST PARIS SHAPES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SUMMER
UNDER-GARMENTS
AND HOSIERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CRAVATS, LACE TIES AND BOWS,
SILK AND GRENADINE SCARFS,
PARASOLS, SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,
LISLE THREAD, SILK, KID, CASTOR,
BUCK AND DOG SKIN
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
All at Very Attractive Prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, MELTONS,
DUCKS,
LINEN DRILLS AND MARSEILLES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, &c.,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
SILKS FOR BASQUES, CLOAKS AND DRESSES.
BLACK SILKS CHEAPER THAN AUCTION PRICES, the whole stock of an IMPORTER of SILK, to be sold this month at a very great sacrifice.
ALL OUR BLACK SILKS MARKED DOWN 50 cents per yard.

HONG KONG, A NEW DRESS GOODS FOR TRAVELING SUITS, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1.

Canton and Spanish Linen for traveling suits, at 38 cents per yard; worth 75 cents.

LATEST PARIS FASHION.
MOST BEAUTIFUL PRINTED PIQUE, LACE and VELVETS, in appearance recommendable for the NOVELTY and GOOD TASTE.

DOUBLE ORGANDIES, the very BEST ASSORTMENT in the City, as low as 38 cents per yard, REAL FRENCH GOODS.

PRINTED LINEN LAWN.
FULL ASSORTMENT of BLACK GOODS and CLOAKS.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40 cents per yard, worth 75c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
BLACK WORSTED HERMAINE, yard wide, $1, worth $1 50.
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s., worth 6s.
PLAIN and FIGURED GRENADINES, 50c., worth 87½c.
N. B.—One case 5-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $10.
A lot of REAL SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, a splendid bargain. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

WALKING SUITS
Of the very latest styles and most
FASHIONABLE
material, same as worn in Paris this Spring,
READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
We have also received our Summer importation of
FRENCH FANCY BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AS WORN IN PARIS.
Our stock of ELEGANT SHAPE FRENCH CORSETS, for LADIES and MISSES, is the largest in the United States, and OUR PRICES will be found
EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
GAYNOR,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another large lot of plain and fancy Bonnet Ribbons, from auction, cheaper than last week, Bonnet Silks and Trimmings, Satins, Millinery and real Laces, very cheap.
NEW FLOWERS EVERY MORNING.
Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Galloons, new varieties, black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, cheapest in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and upward, daily from auction and manufacturers. Bargains!
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Straw Tassels, Braids and Ornaments.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Just received one case of our best Kid Gloves, at $1 65. Every pair warranted.
Also, ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair. Silk and Thread Gloves and Hosiery. PRICES DOWN. Embroideries, Linen Collars, Sets, &c., cheap!
Ladies' Linen Hankerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c. and 15c., each bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods. Prices down.
Hats and Bonnets, half last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

1,000 DOZEN HEMSTITCH LINEN handkerchiefs (bought at a sacrifice,) will be sold at half their value.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOUVEAUTE
DE
LONDON AND PARIS.

NOW OPENING,
MAGNIFICENT
FURNISHING GOODS,
WINDSOR SCARFS,
DOGSKIN DRIVING GLOVES,
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, PINS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

AN EXTENSIVE AND MAGNIFICENT VARIETY of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this continent, will be found at
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

QUILTS, BEDDING, &c.
SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS.
Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheeting, in 54 inch, 72 inch, 80 inch and 90 inch widths.
Also 80 inch Fine Linen Sheeting, $1 12 per yard; 10-4 fine linen Sheeting, $1 30 per yard.
10-4 and 11-4 Huguenot Sheeting, 60c., 65c. per yard.
FINE COTTON SHEETING,
6-4 wide 28c., 8-4 wide 38c., 10-4 wide 48c.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES,
on hand and made to order.
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
DIAPER, HUCK, BATH, RED BORDER, FRINGED AND GERMAN DAMASK TOWELS.
Also TOWELING by the yard, of every description, Nursery Diaper, Napkins, Doilies, &c.: Scotch, Loom and Barnsley Damask.
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, BLANKETS.
An immense stock of all sizes of
WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS,
CROCHET SPREADS,
COLORED ALHAMBRA SPREADS,
LANCASTER AND HEAVY JACQUARD QUILTS,
PATENT UMBRELLA MOSQUITO NETS FOR BEDS.
FEATHERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS.
PURE CURLED HAIR, MOSS, HUSK,
SEA-GRASS AND STRAW
MATTRESSES, &c.
A full assortment of
IRON FURNITURE.
Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions and private families will do well to examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN,
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES Edgings, Laces and Insertions, at less than gold prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

UNDERGARMENTS.—$10,000 WORTH OF Chemises, Night-dresses, Drawers, Slips, Waists, and Robes, closing out at cost to make room for other goods.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

W. L. MACAULAY, NO. 897 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.—Bonnets and Round Hats in the latest styles, including the "Gascon," "Retrousse," "Chapeau des Courses," and "Bergere," and the new English Bronze Hats, with wreaths to match.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS..........$3 00 to $20
PANTS..........$2 00 to $10
VESTS..........$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.
MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, perfectly sound and gentle; can be used either for driving or as a saddle-horse, by a lady or gentleman. Also, a shifting-top buggy and single harness, in good condition. May be obtained at a bargain if applied for immediately, as the owner is about leaving town. Inquire at stable, No. 114 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, in West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PHAETON, IN GOOD ORDER, made by Wood Brothers; price $325. Apply at No. 19 East 18th-st.

A NICE PAIR OF MATCHED BAY HORSES, six years old, for $800, well worth $1,200. Call at No. 112 Liberty-st., first floor.

STABLE TO LET—NEWLY FITTED UP; four stalls above ground; rent $800; Clarence for sale, $350; entrance, 15th-st., rear of No. 100 5th-av.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; fine large three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; carriage-house and three full lots of land; at a bargain. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BARGAINS.—HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City at prices ranging from $8,000 to $80,000, with immediate possession. Apply to KING & CO., No. 9 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LOTS WITH BULKHEAD.—For sale, 18 lots and gores on 55th-st. and 12th-av., with water rights. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.
The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.
We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.
We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.
We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.
Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers,
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.
Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Court and Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

HIGHWOOD PARK,
BERGEN COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY,
NEAR ENGLEWOOD,
15 miles from Jersey City Ferry, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.
AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF VILLA LOTS,
and other property, will be made
AT AUCTION
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground,
By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Special train leaves Jersey City at 11 o'clock A. M., returning at 5:30 and 7 P. M.
Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer: two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm in New-Jersey, 70 acres; location delightful and healthy; advantages of country seat and paying farm; fine modern dwelling, villa style; cottages for laborers and farmer, the latter just built; commanding view of Raritan and outer bay as well as inland; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, peach and pear orchards; abundance of fruits; choicest varieties, and yields equal to place of its size anywhere; buildings built in best manner, and in good order; 1½ hours by pleasant sail; will shortly have direct railroad communication; sells in consequence of failing health of owner's wife; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable; half can remain. Address Box No. 5,433 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale at Eastchester, a very eligible piece of land, embracing about 200 acres, having a large frontage on two roads; can be laid out in village plots and sold for very large prices; on the property are a good dwelling-house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings, making it also a very desirable suburban residence; about two miles from Williamsbridge. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1¼ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; also, two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUTIFUL country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$8,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful country place and farm of 75 acres, with crop; thirty-six miles by Long Island Railroad; commodious buildings, choice fruit and berries in abundance, flower garden, &c. Apply to Dr. GILLESPIE, No. 23 3d-av.

TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MODERN and very desirable, at Passaic, N. J., twelve miles from City by Erie Railway, and three minutes' walk to depot; thirteen trains per day, last at 11 P. M.; commutation $55. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT MADISON, Morris Co., N. J. 17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A new Gothic villa cottage at Forrest Grove, Morrisania, located on high ground and beautifully shaded. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HOUSE AND two acres of land; plenty of fruit; if not sold by the 1st of July will be rented, furnished, for the Summer. Apply to O. A. BILLS, No. 176 Greenwich-st.

A WELL-KNOWN AND VALUABLE mineral spring and hotel property for sale, or would exchange for City property.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board, in a private family; house first-class. Inquire at No. 31 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS teacher of French in a family residing either at the seaside, on the Hudson, or in the neighborhood of mountains. Address, stating terms, M. E., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 19TH-ST. WILL let one or two very desirable rooms to gentlemen with or without board. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Reference required.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN HARLEM will let to two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if required, a furnished or unfurnished room; reference exchanged. Address Box No. 1,064 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FURNISHED second floor to let, will let, without board, for $70 per month; or parlor and bedroom, with board, $16, and hall-room $8. Apply at No. 332 East 19th-st.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, furnished rooms for single gentlemen; house and appointments first-class. Call after 2 P. M.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board; also, on first floor, three elegantly furnished rooms, private bathroom and a kitchen, for short family.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

NO. 34 WEST 44TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ELEGANTLY furnished, in first-class house, near 5th-av. Apply at No. 42 West 15th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a new and first-class house, at No. 76 Perry-st.; reference required.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS accommodations, rooms in suit or single, by applying at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

A LARGE PLEASANT UPPER FRONT room, with board, at No. 202 West 24th-st., south side; terms moderate; references.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS without board at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let by a family residing at No. 40 East 26th-st., near 5th-av.

A FINE MALE CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—Call at No. 39 Washington-st., in the milk-store.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY built residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale to settle an estate, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; 38 feet in width, (double,) three story, attic and basement, in fine order; has every convenience; neighborhood first class in all respects; house unoccupied; can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST streets in Brooklyn, a three-story and extension wooden house, built in 1863 in the best manner, newly painted, and containing all modern improvements; richly furnished throughout; furniture and carpets of the best quality and all new the past Winter; lot 25.3 by 138. Address W. J. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MARION HARBOR, NEAR NEW-Bedford, within 500 feet of salt water, fine bathing, boating and fishing, and next door to a Summer hotel, six furnished rooms, attic and cellar, for the season, to a family or party; also, the house and lot for sale; also, a farm-house and forty acres of land, finely situated for building lots, fronting the harbor, FOR RENT OR SALE.
For terms, &c., inquire at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RETREATS to let for the Summer months at rents varying from seventy-five dollars to five hundred dollars a month. Particulars and reliable information furnished by KING & CO., No. 9 Twenty-third-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts., one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business, or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT HARLEM with immediate possession, three three-story brown-stone houses just put in complete order. Also a three-story English basement brick house. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a genteel dwelling, convenient to the depots; rent moderate to a small family; would sell at $11,000; if sold, terms easy. Apply to A. M. REYNOLDS, Banker, No. 253 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEMENT and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, A furnished cottage, with 12 rooms, beautifully situated on the Hudson, three quarters of an hour from the City; rent $150 a month; the use of a cow, if desired. Address J. M., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND FURNITURE to let at Glen Cove, Long Island, for the Summer season; beautifully located, and with plenty of shade. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, No. 73 6th-av., in the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED, FOR residence or business purposes, the commodious and substantial house, No. 6 Lafayette-place. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SARATOGA Springs to rent for the season, containing 12 rooms; situated in Lake-av. Apply to W. H. WALTON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEMENT of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let. Call at southwest corner of 25th-st. and Lexington-av. Family strictly private.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board. For terms apply to 14 West 13th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—THREE UNfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a private house, below 14th-st. Rent must be moderate. Address, by letter only, HALLETT, care American News Company.

WANTED TO LEASE—A STORY SUITABLE for the clothing business; location, Bowery, west side, between 14th-st. and Chatham-square. Address H. E., No. 8 East 42d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE HOUSE.
This house is situated in Westmore, Vermont, four miles from Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad Station at West Burke, and twenty miles from Grand Trunk Railway Station at Island Pond. Is at the head of Willoughby Lake, and at the foot of mountains that command a view of all Northern Vermont and the White Mountains. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in New-England, thereby making it a very desirable resort for all who wish for a quiet and pleasant home. The subscriber pledges himself to do all in his power for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.
ALONZO D. BENNIS, Proprietor.
WILLOUGHBY LAKE, June 1, 1867.

ORIENT SPRING HOUSE,
AMHERST, MASS.
HEALTH, PLEASURE AND COMFORT COMBINED.
This Summer resort is now open for the season. Connected with it are the Mineral Springs, recommended by the faculty of Amherst College as the best in the country. For particulars address WILLARD C. LANE, Manager.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

BAY SIDE HOUSE—ONE HOUR FROM Wall-st.—This favorite resort, having changed hands, is now open for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen. Facilities for bathing and boating. Take Court-st. cars at Fulton Ferry. Conductors will direct.

A FEW MORE PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated at the Analomink House, near the Delaware Water Gap. Apply to JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills, Penn. P. S.—Post-office in the house. No bar.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, WILL open June 15. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson.—The STORM KING HOUSE is romantically located at the foot of the Storm King Mountain, finely shaded, a short distance from the landing; finest views of river and surrounding country; a delightful location for Summer boarders; will be kept as a first-class house; liberal terms will be made with families and others. Address B. R. KING, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CLARENDON Hotel, delightfully situated on the Hudson in view of Idlewild, 5½ miles from New-York, at Cornwall, Orange County, opens choice rooms for boarders, June 10, at $18 per week. River and mountain scenery combine to make it the most inviting of Summer resorts. Horses and carriages provided for. Steamer *Mary Powell* leaves New-York daily at 3½ P. M. Address Post-office, Box No. 829 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated in a large house, on high ground; New-Haven Railroad, 55 minutes; plenty of fruit and shade; stabling for horses. For particulars apply to G. B. HARRIS, No. 306 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, FOUR rooms en suite or singly; good table. Address Box No. 1, Nyack.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARD AT OLDHAM, N. J.—INLAND mountain air and scenery; a complete change, very healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from City via Erie Railroad; sixteen trains daily to Paterson; situation 1½ miles north of depot; stabling for horses and carriages; only a limited number taken. Apply to M. H. CHAPIN & CO., Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, and three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in the pleasant village of Hackensack, one hour from City and three minutes from depot; location pleasant and healthy. Address K., Box 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR self, wife, two small children and nurses; where there are no other boarders preferred; within one hour and a half of the City. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 42 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—PRIVATE family; fine, commodious house, commanding beautiful river view; extensive grounds with abundance of fruit; terms reasonable. Inquire at room 8, 139 Broadway.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNtry, where they will have a home and receive instruction. Address Miss A. E. H., Newark Post-office, N. J.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or LADIES.—Fine location near City by boat. Address BUS, Station D.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY AT WHITE Plains, N. Y., within ten minutes of depot; situation unsurpassed. Address C. M., White Plains.

SHIPPING.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, July 6
TAMPICO.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $[illegible], currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....June 15
CHICAGO.....June 29
MANHATTAN.....July 13
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A1, American, iron screw steamer CONCORDIA, Capt. SEARS, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 49 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.
Apply to HILLER & CO.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, Aug. 17
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....June 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....June 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, June 15
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, July 6
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA AND HECLA, are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.....June 12
MALTA.....June 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Receiving freight now.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.....June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS.....July 13
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, June 27
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 20, GEN. BARNES, MORTON, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer *Dictator* for Florida. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Williams-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 22.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin, Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.
Latest official decision on Income, Stamp, Manufactures, and other U. S. taxes, in the INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS' JOURNAL, (The official paper,) Published every Saturday by P. & R. VAN WYCK, No. 95 Liberty-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-heads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated wares, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 200 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

CONEY ISLAND. CONEY ISLAND.
The splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. GEORGE W. WILSON, will commence her regular trips for the season to CONEY ISLAND and FORT HAMILTON, on THURSDAY, June 13. The public will please take notice that Coney Island is not to be used for Quarantine purposes, as has been stated in several of the daily papers. The accommodations will be superior in every respect to any previous season. The PAVILION HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated, and will open on the above-mentioned date.
Time and place of starting will be published on TUESDAY MORNING.
N. B.—The steamer NAUSHON will commence her regular trips from the East River, landing at Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, on or about JULY 1.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.
The ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. daily, without exception, at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A.M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th.... 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 5th.... 7 A. M.
Friday, 7th.... 7½ A. M.	Thursday, 6th.... 11 A. M.
Saturday, 8th.... 11 A. M.	Friday, 7th.... 11 A. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR Albany and Troy ONLY ONE DOLLAR, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave every evening at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., on and after SUNDAY, June 9. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the offices on the wharf.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, Peck-slip, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
This route will be open for travel on and after MONDAY, June 10, 1867.
THE STEAMER WM. HARRISON will leave south side of Pier foot of Barclay-st., (No. 25,) MONDAY, 10th inst, at 4 P. M., and after Monday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Railroad at Sandy Hook.
Leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at HIGHLANDS, RUMSON and ATLANTICVILLE.
The 4 P. M. line from New-York, and 7:10 A. M. from Long Branch, will touch at Pier No. 1 North River.
General freight, horses and carriages, will be transported with these lines.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 23, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. H. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED. SHUITZ,
J. G. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRAITON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.
G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received for the clearing and grubbing, grading, masonry, bridging, ballasting and track-laying upon the Lebanon Springs Railroad, between Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., and Bennington, Vt., a distance of 56 miles. Much of the work is heavy and of a desirable character. Bids will be received for single sections or for the entire road. Plans and specifications may be seen, and blank proposals obtained at the Engineer's office, in Bennington, Vt., on and after June 5, 1867, where any desired information will be given, upon application in person or by letter. Proposals will be received for the above work at the Engineer's office, Bennington, Vt., up to and including the 15th day of June, 1867, and at the office of the Harlem Railroad Company, in New-York City, up to 12 o'clock noon of June 18. The right is reserved of rejecting all bids in case none are deemed satisfactory. Parties tendering for the work will receive notice in writing of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals on or before the 28th day of June, 1867. D. C. LINSLEY, Engineer.
BENNINGTON, Vt., June 3, 1867.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of
50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 29, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.
No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.
The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,	2,800 Tent Poles,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	399 Tent Stoves,
350 Great Coats,	30,000 pound Common Tents
1,000 Sack Coats,	25,000 pound Wall Tents,
1,500 Trowsers,	20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
600 pairs Stockings,	11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
110 Hats,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	A lot of Brass articles,
100 pairs Leggings,	100 Bedsacks,
1,150 Knapsacks,	1,800 Tent Pins.

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds: ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.
On TUESDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 44 West 24th-st., all the costly furniture, &c., in said dwelling, consisting in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, superb chandeliers, real bronze and Ormolu, imported from Paris; brackets do., bronze clock and large vases, centre, pier and mantel glasses; richly carved rosewood centre tables, parlor suite, rosewood covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood music stand, GRAND CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS, 7 octaves, nearly new; FINE OIL PAINTINGS; satin brocade and lace window curtains; card tables, lined with satinwood, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension table, buffet, chairs, and couch, covered in morocco, green cloth; embroidered curtains, pier glass, chiffonier, black walnut; china and glass.
LIBRARY—Carved black walnut tables, bookcases, cabinet, chairs, &c., to match.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, armoire a glace, mattresses, pillows, &c.; black walnut suites, wardrobes, couches, and chairs, covered in reps, and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue; all of which is of the best class.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M., AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x20 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom:
SOUTH-ST.—Valuable four-story brick store and lot, No. 27 South-st., west side between Coenties and Old slips, 25.6¼x84.9.
1ST-AV., BROOKLYN, (BAY VIEW NEW-YORK BAY.)—5 lots of ground situated on New-York Bay, 1st-av., 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th sts., 8th Ward, Brooklyn, being formerly part of the estate of the late Theodorus Bergen, Esq., extending from 1st-av. to the Bay, and thence to the bulkhead or pier line established by Harbor Commissioners.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,100 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
600 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo of schooner *Maggie Louisa*, from Messina.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF LAND IN TOWN OF WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—By order of the Supreme Court.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Andrew Turnbull and Robert J. Turnbull, Esqs., Trustees, 69 acres of land belonging to the estate of Dr. Robert J. Turnbull, deceased, situate in the town of Westchester, N. Y., on the road leading from Williamsbridge to Westchester village, and known as the Quimby Farm. The land is high, healthy and well-shaded with forest trees. The property being in an unexceptionable neighborhood, within convenient distance, both by railroad and steamboat, of the City of New-York, renders it very desirable for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. The property will be sold in plots of about 4 to 12 acres. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 87 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER OF 27th-st., WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (MONDAY) at 10 o'clock, sharp, all the household effects in the above first-class residence, embracing velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, mats, oilcloths, parlor suites, piano-forte, stools, window seats, mirrors, shades, clocks, vases, pictures, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany etageres, lounges, sofas, tables, chairs, extension tables, centre tables, buffet, writing desk, bookcases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, hat racks, bedsteads, towel racks, night stands, cottage suites, hair and husk mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, China, glass, crockery, Japanware, tinware, ironware, woodware, refrigerator, stoves, meat safe, and a large lot of kitchen utensils. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS IN FORDHAM.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of P. F. F. Hollande, deceased:
UNION-AV.—Five lots situate on Union-av., at Bronx River. Also, two lots on northeast corner of Hoffman-st. and the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, JUNE 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 86 Joralemon-st., between Henry and Hicks, Brooklyn. All the handsome velvet, English, Brussels and three-ply carpets in the house; also gas fixtures, window-shades and silver-plated stair rods.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. P. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—PARENTS desiring to procure for their daughters a solid German education may accomplish this by availing themselves of the establishment, already favorably known for many years, of the Misses BIERNATZKI and HUTMANN, of Altona. Mr. FRED. PROBST, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York, has kindly offered to give further information.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF H. G. STEBBINS & SON, No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1867.
W. F. CHITTENDEN IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DENTIST GOING TO EUROPE FOR his health, offers for sale his practice, worth from $6,000 to $8,000 a year, and office and parlor furniture; established twelve years. Inquire at S. S. White's Dental Depot, corner of Bond-st. and Broadway.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE Company, No. 63 William-st., will give liberal compensation to first-class agents—men of good address and energy.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OF 20 YEARS' STANDing, with a long lease; 50 rooms; price, $3,500. Inquire at No. 77 Robinson-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SPLENDID ATTRACTION AND VARIETY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2¼.
The excellent drama of
THE ROBBER JUDGE; OR, THE THIEVES OF PARIS.
EXCITING SITUATIONS AND THRILLING INCIDENTS.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, by special request, the great play of THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the ever-popular play of THE LADY OF LYONS.
On exhibition at all hours, from sunrise until 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
600 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!
Fourth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Maguire and Prof. Risley.....Managers
MONDAY, June 10.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW FEATURES EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, grand Complimentary Benefit of the wonderful boy "ALL RIGHT."
Admission.....$1 00 | Family Circle.....50
Reserved Seats.....1 50 | Boxes.....$8 and $15 00
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
Great hit of MR. BURCHARD, THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST, who must be seen to be appreciated.
First week of the laughable piece, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS.
Somebody's Coat, Challenge Dance, Fanny Bloomer, Philharmonic Concert, Hunkee Doree, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS, organized in 1846 by J. M. Boulard, having just returned from a six months' tour in Europe, will give six of their popular and interesting entertainments at Irving Hall, on the following dates:
MONDAY, June 10, TUESDAY, June 11,
WEDNESDAY, June 12, FRIDAY, June 14,
SATURDAY, June 15, and MATINEE on SATURDAY, June 15.
Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

STEINWAY HALL.
MISS LACOSTE, THE TRAGEDIENNE, WILL GIVE ONE DRAMATIC RECITAL on THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867.
Tickets.....50 cents each.
Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET.....Proprietor
THIS Monday EVENING, June 10, at 8, GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
The success attending the experimental concerts given last Summer at Terrace Garden, has induced Mr. THEO. THOMAS to resume, on a firm basis and larger scale these refined and extremely popular outdoor entertainments. Accordingly, he begs leave to announce that the POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS will commence THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 10, at 8, and continue nightly, with the exception of Saturdays, throughout the Summer.
A popular and brilliant programme will be presented.
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. F. J. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all the Concerts during the entire season, of at least three months, TEN DOLLARS EACH.
To be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Terrace Garden.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

NATATORIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S private Swimming School and Swimming baths foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and masters, will open about the middle of June. Circulars and list of subscribers are ready at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th av.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS BY DR. ORDWAY.
"Somebody's Darling Slumbers Here." Song and Chorus. Suggested by visiting Gettysburgh. 30 cts. "Still He Kept Thinking." Song and Chorus, founded on an incident in the Battle of the Wilderness. 30 cts. "Come, Darling, Come to the Spirit Land." Song and Chorus. 30 cts. "Something Sweet to Think of." Song and Chorus. 30 cts. These are all new, and popular. Sent post-paid. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. New and second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.
The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 277 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, JUNE 10,
COMMENCEMENT
of the
SUMMER SEASON
And appearance of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
The celebrated Irish Comedian.
On which occasion he will appear in the Comic Drama of the
IRISH EMIGRANT
and
HANDY ANDY,
Introducing his specialities of
SONG AND DANCE.
Other characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, Leonard, Graham, Pope, Milton, and Mesdames Jennings, Sefton, Carman, L. Carman, Timony.
In preparation, SEVERAL NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.
Performances limited to Six Nights.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 17.
Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr., ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, when will be produced RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr.
TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY—Third appearance of Mr. Leggett.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. Wm. F. Leggett.....Shylock
General Admission, 75c.; Reserved Seats, $1; Private Boxes, 4 seats, $5; Proscenium Boxes, $8; Family Circle, 30c.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 10,
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 15,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

WORRELL SISTERS
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING during the week,
AN ORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
on the popular opera of FAUST,
with new scenery, appointments, effects, &c.
SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, in the principal characters, assisted by efficient auxiliaries.
A FAVORITE FARCE will precede each representation.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain up at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LEAH, THE JEWESS.....LUCILLE WESTERN
First time in New-York.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY—ONLY LEAH MATINEE.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. W. B. Freligh
First night of the celebrated Dutch comedian and vocalist,
MR. J. H. BUDWORTH,
who will appear as
COUSIN SNIEDER.
Dramas of Rag-Picker of Paris and Charcoal Burner.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
U ought 2 C The throng of fashion assemble nightly.
U ought 2 C The only LEON'S great burlesque NORMA
U ought 2 C The truly wonderful burlesque JAPS.
U ought 2 C The fun and enthusiasm they evoke.
U ought 2 C The best minstrel performance ever given.

LUCILLE WESTERN as LEAH, THE JEWESS, IN LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
BROADWAY THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, (First time.)

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, of the BUNYAN TABLEAUX, at Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 8 o'clock. Matinee every afternoon at 2½. Admission 50 cents; children 25.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 West 25th-st.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In [illegible] years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 29 EAST 27th-st., cures Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, in both sexes, on French system, in three to five days; all hours.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Remarks on the Agricultural and Industrial Condition, Resources and Prospects of Georgia—Politics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAGRANGE, Troup County, Ga., Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

When the work of Federal and political reconstruction is complete, when stable Government under the Constitution is restored, and agitation is at an end, it is to be hoped that the people who inhabit this State will apply themselves, with all their intelligence and industry, to the great task of developing the almost limitless resources at their command, and to laying the foundations of a material prosperity which it is in their power to possess in an equal degree to that of any other people in the world.

While my recent trip through the richest portions of the State has afforded me good reason to hope that this year will see the people emerge from the bondage of poverty and destitution in which they are now held, it has also shown me the glaring defects of the policy which they pursue, and how much room there is for improvement in their mode of utilizing the immense advantages which they possess. With a salubrious climate, every variety of soil, a large portion of which is highly productive, and almost all of it capable of being made so; with vast deposits of the precious metals, coal, iron, lime, marl and other mineral substances; with millions of acres of forest, filled with every variety of timber; with countless rivers and streams (many of them navigable) intersecting the whole face of the country in every direction; with a well-developed and increasing system of railroads, and a long line of seacoast indented with safe bays and harbors, there is no State in the Union which ought to be more prosperous than this. But when you look at the ragged and slovenly agriculture, the washed hillsides seamed by gullies in every direction, the plains covered with pools of stagnant water, the undrained bogs, the tumble-down stables and barns, the rude and unpainted houses, the endless snake fences in every stage of decay and hideousness, and learn that the lands are every year becoming less and less productive under the rack-rent process to which they are subjected, the wonder is, not that they do not produce more, but that they produce so much; not that the people are not more comfortable, but that they are not less so.

The cause of all this waste, discomfort and deformity is cotton. Every acre that can be scratched over by the rudest kind of plow known to our remotest ancestors is scratched year after year and planted in cotton, until at last the exhausted soil refuses to bear, and then a "new ground" is cleared and the same process repeated until the new ground and the old become equally barren. Not an acre is manured; not a yard of ditch is made to check the devastation of washing rains; not an inch of drain is made to convert malarious morasses into fertile fields. No good houses, no substantial stables for stock, no capacious barns, are built; the most primitive edifices of logs and boards are all that are to be seen. There are wagon-tracks, but no roads. There are "gaps," with bars, (generally down,) but no gates. There are gardens without vegetables and orchards without fruit. And if you ask why this is, you are told there is no time for improvement, that the cotton crop absorbs every energy and every moment of time, and that it does not pay to devote attention to fancy fixings. In no other country on the earth is the same improvident system pursued. Even in Ireland, in the old time, when the daily wages of labor were from 12½c. to 20c., and the daily food of laborers potatoes and buttermilk, some effort was made to improve annually a portion of the land that was cultivated. Scratch and scrape, scrape and scratch the land from 1st of January to 31st December for cotton; expose it without a particle of shelter to the drenching rains and evaporating heat; never give it one hour of rest or an ounce of manure, and cotton culture is accurately described. The more intelligent planters freely acknowledge the fatal defects of the system, and admit that under the altered condition of labor it is necessary to plant only as much land as can be improved and brought up to the highest point of productiveness instead of as now dragged down to the very verge of barrenness. The richest lands which twenty years ago produced from 75 to 100 bushels of corn per acre, now fail to produce more than 25 to 30 bushels, while the average production of corn lands throughout the State does not exceed 10 bushels. People ask why lands in the agricultural districts of New-York sell from $75 to $100 per acre, while lands in Georgia of greater natural fertility only bring from $10 to $25. The reason is the difference in the system of agriculture.

While cotton is the sole aim and object o Southern agriculture, improvement is not possible. If the area now devoted to the staple were reduced one-half, I have not a doubt that in three years, under an improved system, with liberal manuring, ditching, draining, fencing, and stock-rising, the other half would produce more cotton than is now raised, besides giving the planter abundance of provisions and plenty of live stock of every kind, and making the value of his plantation double what it is, or was before the war. "After me, the deluge," seems to have been the rule of conduct adopted by those who grew cotton. Their system was the greatest fraud upon posterity, only excusable on Sir BOYLE ROCHE's idea—"d——n posterity; what did posterity ever do for me?"

I know I shall be laughed at by many as a book-farmer filled with new-fangled notions; but I am happy to say that my notions are those of hundreds of practical farmers in Georgia, and who are determined to carry them out whenever they have the means to undertake anything.

Then, again, Georgia's mountains are filled with coal and iron, those essential ingredients of industry. Here and there through the State there is a little sickly foundry or rolling mill, working up hill half its time and idle the other half. With water power sufficient to drive all the machinery in the world there are a few woolen and cotton mills of an exceedingly "one-horse" character. From their hats to their shoes, from their plows and hoes to their threshers and mill machinery, the people must go to New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut or Kentucky. "We have not time to attend to manufactures; we must make cotton. It pays better and we understand it more thoroughly," constitute the answer to any inquiry why manufactures are not established to work up the raw material produced on the banks of the streams which might drive the mills and float to the sea in boats the manufactured goods.

At present, without money or credit, and almost without food, no improvement or enterprise is possible. But when capital and credit become once more tangible realities, and peace produces security, it must be that surplus means which can no longer be invested in "more land and negroes," will find their way into machine shops and mills of every kind; that book-farming will be generally adopted, and internal improvements, which even Democrats can approve, will be generally adopted. There are no factories, because there are no machine shops to supply the necessary machinery, and there are no machine shops because there are no factories to call for machinery, is the seesaw explanation why a people who have every natural facility to supply themselves with everything they need, have nothing which they do not get from others. Why are there not both factories and machine shops? The true answer is, cotton. There is no time but to raise cotton.

Since I returned to cities where politics are talked at street corners, beside soda-water fountains, in hotel parlors, and wherever loungers assemble, it has been my fate that a large majority of those I met agree with Gov. PERRY, and a very few think a convention is "the only safe thing to be done." Both in Columbus and here the tide seems strongly set against a convention, and this has become more settled since the publication of the address attributed to Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, in which it is declared to be a *sine qua non* for restoration to elect Radicals to Congress and the Legislature so as to insure the continuance of Radical power.

Notwithstanding the many obstacles which the extreme Radicals are throwing in the way of reconstruction, I still adhere to the belief that a majority of the whites will vote for the Convention, and adopt a Constitution which a majority of Congress will approve. I hear that the control of the negro vote will not be allowed to pass into the hands of the Radicals, and that white stump speakers will soon be going round teaching the black idea how to vote. The advice of the Charleston *Mercury* on this subject, quoted by the TIMES, seems generally approved, and if carried out we shall soon see Gov. Blank and Hon. Mr. Doubledash and Gen. Slapbang announced to reply to the colored gentlemen from Massachusetts who are now actively engaged in the Radical canvass. *Tempora mutantur* certainly. HORACE GREELEY is a thousand times more popular than JOE BROWN.

QUONDAM.

A Fire-Works Manufactory Blown Up—Several Buildings Burned.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 5.

About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the Garden City Fire Works, located at Nos. 93 and 95 Bremer-street, were accidentally set on fire by one of the hands engaged in the manufacture of Roman candles, and the result was a terrific explosion, followed by a complete burning down of some half a dozen surrounding dwellings. A whole neighborhood has been burned to ashes, many families made homeless, and a number of people severely maimed and burned. The streets in the neighborhood are at no time of the year in a very delightful condition, but just now, from the recent rains, they are absolutely impassable, presenting quagmires at every step through which no vehicle can pass. It was fully half an hour after the fire was first discovered before a single stream of water could be brought within range of the buildings, and by that time it was of little use. The flames were in full career, and so swiftly did they spread from house to house, that the terrified inmates had to flee for their lives, without making an effort to save anything else from destruction. Many were the maledictions uttered by the residents on the Board of Public Works for leaving the roads in such a horrible condition that not a single engine could get within reach of the conflagration. One of the hose-carts, by making a vigorous effort, succeeded in getting within half a block of the fire on Bremer-street, but there it stuck fast in a bottomless pool of mud, and the hose had to be drawn the remainder of the distance by citizens. The neighbors did the best they could under the circumstances, and by a liberal application of dirty water, which was scooped up in buckets from the gutters, they barely succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the opposite side of the street. Had the fire caught the shanties there, i would have rushed resistless over an entire district, and the loss would have been beyond computation. As it was, every dwelling ranging from Nos. 89 to 195 was leveled to the ground, not a vestige of them remaining in the afternoon. The heat was very intense and the water was exceedingly scarce, and the combustible nature of the stock which was contained in the factory made the blaze one of the fiercest that has been witnessed for a considerable time. The agony and excitement of the occasion was heightened by the reports which gained credence for a time, that a number of boys and girls employed in the works had been burned to death. This subsequently proved to be untrue, although many were injured by the explosion. Regarding the origin of the fire, it was stated that a young man engaged in the manufacture of Roman candles and other pyrotechnics, while working with a driver and mallet, accidentally struck a spark of fire into a bowl of composition, which was immediately ignited. The Roman candles commenced firing off, and, without waiting to watch the effect, the boys ran into the next room, where a number of girls were employed, and informed them that the building was on fire. They all hastened from the doomed building with the greatest possible speed, and fortunately escaped without serious hurt. The foreman, JAMES WARD, less anxious for his own personal safety, waited behind the others to see that they were saved, and, if possible, to prevent the fire from extending, when a terrible explosion took place. The entire side of the building was blown right into the yard, and a few moments after WARD was picked up very much burned in the side. He had been projected by the force of the explosion to a distance of many yards.

Important Suit Before the Louisiana Supreme Court.

An interesting suit, involving about half a million dollars belonging to the State of Louisiana, being the amount to the credit of the State in the Louisiana State Bank at the time the Union forces took possession of the city, is now before the Supreme Court of that State. The following is a brief history of the case:

After the arrival of the Federal fleet in New-Orleans in April, 1862, the Louisiana State Bank, which had been for years before the depository of the funds of the State, showed by its books a balance due by it to the State amounting to $462,000 in round numbers.

Military Gov. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY made a demand on the bank for that amount, and directed it to be turned over to State Treasurer T. C. A. DEXTER. There was no money with which to pay this except Confederate money, which, of course, Gen. SHEPLEY refused to accept. The bank urged that if compelled to pay that amount in current money it would be ruined. The bank proposed, through its officers, to the military authorities, to send that sum, with other Confederate money, in all amounting to $1,000,000, inside the Confederate lines, to invest it in cotton, bring the cotton when purchased back to this city, sell it, and pay the State in good money the aforesaid sum due the latter. Permission was granted by Gen. BUTLER and by Gen. SHEPLEY. An agent was dispatched by the bank, with the $1,000,000, to effect its investment in cotton. Safe conduct was given by the Commanding General, to STEVENSON, the agent of the bank, who had charge of the money. The money was put up in a sealed packet. The permission to take it inside the Confederate lines was indorsed on the outside, and the commanding officers of the Federal military posts were directed to facilitate the removal of the cotton after its purchase, to a point within the Union lines. STEVENSON purchased some 11,000 bales. A portion of this was burned, and a portion captured by the Confederates. About 7,000 bales, however, reached New-Orleans some time about June, 1865. The cotton was on sixty-seven steamers. Gov. WELLS got information that the cotton was on its way to New-Orleans. He directed B. L. LYNCH, the Attorney-General, to take prompt steps to sequester the cotton on its arrival at New-Orleans. The Attorney-General accordingly sequestered it, and simultaneously filed his suit for the amount aforesaid, due to the State. The cotton was in the hands of the Sheriff for several days, but it was released by an order from Gen. CANBY, the bank giving security. If allowed to sell the cotton, the bank agreed to hold the proceeds subject to the disposition made of it by the Courts. The cotton was sold by the bank, and realized about $572,000, after the payment to STEVENSON, the agent, of his commission, amounting to $143,000.

Gov. WELLS, before the trial, employed Mr. SOULE to act in the matter, with the Attorney-General as counsel. Mr. HERRON having superseded Mr. LYNCH, became ex-officio leading counsel in the case. Mr. LYNCH having been thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case, was retained specially by Gov. WELLS, to prosecute the case to its termination, in connection with Messrs. HERRON and SOULE. These three gentlemen acted in the matter until after the trial of the case in the Fourth District Court some time in March last. Mr. HERRON having been superseded by Mr. LYNCH, and having studied the case thoroughly, was retained as special counsel to act with the present Attorney-General and Mr. SOULE. Mr. BAILEY came in as intervenor, and claimed the cotton as his own. The bank plead a reconventional demand against the State of $1,075,000 for bonds which the bank purchased from the State, and which were issued to carry on the war against the United States. The trial occupied several weeks. The testimony is very voluminous. Judgment was rendered in favor of the bank for the sum of $612,000, thereby giving the bank credit for the amount of the bonds; but made less by the sum of $462,000 aforesaid, credited to the State. From the judgment of the Fourth District Court, both the State and the intervenor have appealed.

The Graduating Class of Yale.

The Yale *Courant* gives the following statistics of the graduating class:

"The class of 1867, which will finish its course of study with the exercises of Presentation Day, on the 26th inst., entered with 138 members, received 29 more during its course, has lost 66, and graduates 101, of whom 81 were original members. The class has lost by death five members, one from a fever contracted while in the army. Twenty-three States and the West Indies are or have been represented in the class. Connecticut had 35, New-York 27, Massachusetts 14, Pennsylvania 12, and the Southern States 13. The aggregate age is 2,246 years, 11 months, 4 days; average at Presentation Day, 22 years, 2 months, 28.6 days. The youngest is 19 years, 22 days; the oldest is 29 years, 8 months and 1 day. The class birthday is the 27th March, 1845. The average of '66 was 22 years, 3 months; that of '65 was 22 years, 8 months. Eleven of the class have been soldiers in the Union army and one in the rebel army. The total height of '67 is 569 feet, 3 inches; the average 5 feet, 7.64 inches; the tallest men are four, who each measure 6 feet 1 inch, by actual measurement. The average of '66 was 5 feet, 8.5 inches; that of '65, 5 feet, 7.2 inches. Total weight, 14,484 pounds; average, 143.4 pounds. Heaviest man, 187 pounds; the lightest, 115 pounds. The average of '66 was 147.8 pounds, that of '65 was 136.7 pounds. The intended pursuits of the class are: Law, 42; medicine, 8; divinity, 13; engineering, 6; editing, 3; mercantile business, 14; teaching, 6; geology, 1; undecided, 18. The Yale Law School will graduate twelve members this year, of whom six are from Connecticut. In the class are two Radical Republicans, three Conservatives, six Democrats and one recei, who was in the Southern army and fraternises with the Democrats. The average age of this class is 24 years and the average weight 137½ pounds."

Arrest of Four Brothers for Robbing Railroad Trains.

From the Chicago Times, June 7.

For years past the officers of the Northwestern Railroad have been annoyed by the operations of a gang of thieves, whose whereabouts they were unable to discover. Some ten months ago the Superintendent of Police detailed Officer MCAULEY to work up the job, and bring the robbers to justice. For months this officer followed on the trail of his gang, picking up a thread of evidence here and another there until he found a party, consisting of four brothers named GILES, residing in the western portion of the town of Proviso, which was connected with the mysterious robberies. It was the plan of the fraternity to detail one of their number for duty here in the city to enter the box cars, just before they were to be locked, where he would secrete himself and await release from another brother, who had procured duplicate keys to all the cars used, and who would await the arrival of the train at a way station, *en route*. When the cars had reached a given point, which had been agreed upon and which should be the rendezvous of more of the family provided with a team, the door was quietly opened, valuable parcels pitched out upon the ground, and the man with the train would leap from the car and assist in securing the property. Of course the train would be moving slowly and the hour be one of darkness. In some instances another party still would await the train at a station and quietly fasten any car door he might find open, to allay suspicion. This plan was varied in many ways, but was always successful, and the amount of money the GILES family has realized during the continuance of their operations must have reached many thousands of dollars. Yesterday morning the detective, with a force of six men, went to the place and arrested the brothers. The officers discovered goods to the amount of over $3,000 secreted in various places upon the farm, consisting of cases of boots and shoes, chests of tea, silks and satins. There were also unearthed 300 one-pound cannisters of gunpowder, which had been stolen from the powder-house of the manufacturers at Bridgeport, and a valuable sewing-machine, which was shipped nearly a year ago from this city to a party living at Wheaton, Ill.

Music in Vermont.

The Vermont State Musical Association holds its second annual Convention at Burlington on the 24th of June. A great number of ladies and gentlemen, professional and amateur, are expected, not only from Vermont but all the neighboring States, and arrangements have been made to secure railway fare and board at half the usual rates. Gov. DILLINGHAM is the President of the Association. The oratorio this year is the "Messiah." In their circular they say:

"The object of the Association is to unite in convention all the local associations of the State for a grand musical jubilee. It is expected that the officers and members of the several local associations will use their influence to induce all interested in the subject of music to attend. Our first Convention was a great success. It shows what can be done in the Green Mountain State with small effort. Let us all go into the work with heart and hand, and we will bring together the largest chorus ever assembled in New-England. Professional and amateur musicians from all parts of the country are most respectfully invited to be present and take part in the exercises."

Iron Tank Burned—Five Hundred Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, June 8.

About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the gas barrel of the Dodworth well, on the line of the Tarr and Blood Farms, exploded and took fire, communicating to the derrick and thence to the 8,000 barrel oil-tank of BURROWS, KERR & Co. It contained about 500 barrels of oil, and although covered and supposed to be fire-proof, the oil ignited, and after burning for a time the tank collapsed and shrivelled up, and was rendered utterly worthless. This is the first instance of the destruction of an iron oil-tank by fire. They have been considered fire-proof, and unless it is shown that there was some special defect in the construction of this one, its destruction will impair confidence in their security against fire.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A large section of the floors in the second, third and fourth stories of a flour and feed store in Utica fell through early on Thursday evening, carrying everything with them. The third and fourth floors, when the accident occurred, contained from eight to ten thousand bushels of wheat, corn and oats, in a loose condition. Some two hundred barrels of flour were on the second floor. The whole stock, by the giving way of the floors named, was precipitated to the first floor, and some of it, breaking through, entered the cellar. No one was injured by the accident. Men were at work on the upper floors, also on the first floor, but saw the state of affairs in time to make a safe exit.

Judge INGALLS, of Troy, has granted an injunction restraining the trustees of the village of Mechanicsville from collecting an extra tax of $300 which they claim was voted at a meeting of taxpayers on the 31st of May last, but which the citizens declare was not legally or properly voted, the polls being kept open only three minutes. At a meeting of taxpayers on the 3d of May, the extra tax was voted down by a majority of two to one.

An attempt was made on the night of the 7th inst. to rob a large safe in the freight office of GAYLORD & Co., at Poughkeepsie. The outer door was blown open, and an attempt was made to force the inner door, but without success, although it would seem that the burglars used powder in profusion, and also used heavy hammers. Near the safe was found a note on which was written, "We mean you."

A Wilmington (N. C.) paper learns that Mr. BANKHEAD has been taken to that city in irons, from South Carolina, having been tried by a military commission in that State for participation in some disturbance. His sentence was not read to him until his arrival in Wilmington, when it was divulged that he was to be confined in Fort Macon at hard labor for seven years.

While the express train for Chicago, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was switching some cars at Crestline, Ohio, on the 5th inst., a young woman, supposed to be Irish, apparently about twenty-three years of age, in passing from one car to another slipped and fell under the train, which literally cut her in two.

The Directors of the Louisiana Soldiers' Home, having found it impossible to obtain an advance on the State warrants authorized by an appropriation made by the last Legislature, are compelled to appeal to the public for assistance, in the absence of which they will be necessitated to close the institution.

There was another liquor raid in St. Albans, Vt., on the 4th inst. Ten different complaints were entered, nine of which were successfully served under the direction of Sheriff SOULE. Seventeen packages of liquors, representing a value of some $800, were taken.

A white man named H. B. BLOUNT has been arrested in Savannah, Ga., charged with the robbery of a safe of the Adams Express Company in Florida. Three negroes have also been arrested as accomplices.

Farmers in Massachusetts give a glowing account of the crops, and state that the grass is almost as high at the present time as it was in mowing time last year, and that the peach and apple trees give signs of a rich and plentiful yield.

The Postmaster-General will, July 1, establish in various parts of the country 400 new money order post-offices, which will make the whole number 1,196.

The statement that half a dozen men were burned to death in Hodgenville, Ky., a few days since, while trying to save a burning building from destruction, was entirely false.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Poughkeepsie by the discovery of two hundred pounds of powder under the stairs leading to the City Hall. How it came there no one seems to know.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. S. G. HOWE writes from Athens to the Secretary of the Cretan Relief Committee in Boston, under date of May 16: "I have been here and at work a week. The number and the sufferings of the refugees have not been exaggerated. The funds, however, from Russia and England, were not quite exhausted, and I am, therefore, in time, as far as the application of our funds is concerned. They will be of unspeakable use. Assure our contributors, men and women, that their gift will do great good, and bring down thanks and prayers. The defeat, for such it is, of OMAR PASHA's grand expedition, settles the Cretan campaign, if not the ultimate fate of the island."

Hon. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN Governor of Louisiana in place of Mr. DURANT, is a native of Bristol, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842. He studied law and settled in New-Orleans, where he taught school, subsequently became editor of the *Tropic* newspaper, served as a member of the City Government, was Superintendent of a public school and a railroad company, and in 1862, under the new order of things, he was elected a representative from Louisiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

On the 23d of May, Gen. HENRY C. WILSON, a well-known and much respected citizen of Columbus, Ohio, went to Cincinnati to collect about $3,000, and in a few days wrote to his family that he had been successful and would return at once. On the same day he was seen walking in the streets, but his family have been unable to learn anything further of him.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has sent to two conductors on a Massachusetts railroad each a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a massive gold lined goblet, suitably inscribed, as an acknowledgment, as the accompanying letters express it, of their polite attentions to him while in this country.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN last evening preached a sermon before the Liberal Christian Union, at his own Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. It was the fourth of a series of discourses before this body, on the social evils of this City. Dr. CHAPIN's topic was "Night Shadows," and his text was the 20th verse of the 104th Psalm: "Thou makest darkness, and it is night; wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth." The Psalmist, he said, here illustrated the specific truth that He who created the light ordained the darkness for a good purpose. If we had no alternation of night and day how intolerable would be the constant glare of day. A recent writer complained of our rectangular manner of building cities. He would not criticize that opinion, but, applying such an idea to the world, he would ask what sort of a world would this be if it went right on in a straight line, without change, without curve, without night succeeding to day and day to night? Dr. CHAPIN enlarged upon the advantages of the recurring period of rest. Impressive was night in the great city. There most completely was represented the life of man, and amid the dreamful wastes of the night we were reminded of the unrealities of this life. The Psalmist illustrated the idea of night by alluding to the habit of beasts of prey of creeping forth in the darkness. That which took place in the wilderness was typical of that which took place in the metropolis. By night in the wilderness all the beasts of the forest crept forth, and by night in the city sin stole forth upon its evil work. Dr. CHAPIN dwelt upon the evil of turning night into day, even in the pursuit of legitimate objects. There were those who were forced to labor at night to support themselves and those that were near to them; for such as these the night hardly brought any rest. He drew pictures of the struggles of poverty for a subsistence in the lone hours of the night, and then came to the consideration of the wilderness around about us, where sin goes about by night—a wilderness of humanity in our midst, here in the City. He recalled the story lately published in a London paper of a philanthropist's experiences among the sinful people of the metropolis by night. That man who consented to consort with the depraved in the interests of humanity was a brave man. Alas, for a condition of society in which he must be called brave who did thus! The shades of the night held within them yet darker shadows. And first, there were the shadows of vice. These were the gambling-houses and other roads to hell where the lights glared long after the lights of home were extinguished. There were shadows hanging around the heads of the young and of the aged, the depraved of both sexes, while the shadows of the night hung around us. In this City where, perhaps, there was more vice than in any other, such things existed. But was it necessary that they should exist? He read extracts from reports of the Police Commissioners and other sources, showing how crime had increased in New-York of late years. This, he said, was the shape and shadow of crime, and we were as a besieged city where we had the besiegers within instead of without. But the greatest shadow that existed here was the shadow of misery. Could it be that one man in ten thousand realized how many human beings like ourselves live here in wretchedness? They had all read about tenement-houses, and the conclusion after reading about them must be that the outpost of Satan's dominions was a tenement-house. Was it a wonder that, under the gigantic shadow where men, women and children were crowded together so in tenement-houses and cellars, there was an increase of crime and vice? While things were allowed to be thus, all the preaching and writing against crime was as paper bullets thrown against a stone fortification. These miseries were under the night shadows which brought peaceful sleep to the eyes of so many who little realized these things. How little did we comprehend each others' troubles in this world. As we passed along the street at night what contrasts were shown, if we could but see them, in the lights of the lamps that we saw in this and in that window. Crime and vice and misery were the slanders of our civilization; crime, vice and misery, we find in the savage as in the civilized state, but they did not stand out in such contrast. To say that these things were the result of civilization was wrong. They were relics of barbarism, but intensified sometimes by the contact of civilization. Here in the cities gathered vice from every quarter. Around us was the broad country with room for all, and liberty to do, but here in the cities were pressed together people from all parts. All rushed to the City; foreigners, the young men of our own country, those disappointed in business, all came here and here the shades of misery settled more thickly upon them, and increased the sum of wretchedness in this community.

Now these shadows were here in our midst, and certain public duties rested on us all. He would be glad when the fact was recognized that we had duties to do here at home. He did not believe that legislation would destroy appetite, but he did believe that legislative agencies might be set at work which would foster the growth of moral sentiment. He exhorted young men to consider the social evils of the metropolis, to be sure first that they were not under thraldom to them, and then to seek them out and strike boldly against them. Here it was ours to work in loosening and undoing the material evils of the outside circumstances of men, but we must not stop there. It must be remembered that the man's heart itself must be sought besides. Education might do a great deal but we must not rely too much on intelligence. We saw around us daily intelligent men when temptation came and the pistol was at hand, yielding to it and committing crime. Vice and sinfulness were found in palatial habitations and wretchedness in purple and fine linen, where it was more to be pitied than Lazarus with all his sores. Under all its masks we saw but one humanity, we were one in nature, one in destiny. But a little while and all would rest under the one great shadow that Time would bring to all.

However dark and deep all the shadows of this life were, they were but evanescent. The shadows need must be, but through some of them were to be discovered beneficent operations. Others of them seemed wrapped in mystery, and would be until a new city, illuminated by God's love, came down from Heaven. This present city of our woe was not an abiding city. The sorrowing ones might rest upon the blessed faith in a hereafter, where there should be no night and no shadows.

Duty of the Constitutional Convention in Relation to Adultery.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of the New-England Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, last evening delivered an interesting discourse on the absence of law in relation to the crime of adultery in this State, and the duty of the Constitutional Convention on the subject. He preached from the following text:

And the man that committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, the adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death. Leviticus xx., 10.

Within a few days, in the city of Albany, has commenced one of those political procedures which, while they produce no excitement in the public mind at home, profoundly impress the minds of intelligent foreigners, and may be proudly pointed to by ourselves as among the sublime things in American civilization. Under no pressure of revolutionary exigency, compelled by no intolerable grievance from existing institutions, there have assembled at the capital of this imperial State, commissioners from the people to revise the whole structure of the Government, to dig about the foundations of the social and civil fabric, to test every defect and point out every weakness, and propose expedient changes. And the thing in this procedure which may justly excite most amazement is this, that here, in the midst of those whom it most concerns, it excites no amazement whatever. A transaction, the serious proposal of which in any land in Europe would shake the community like an earthquake, and the execution of which would bring the whole top-heavy political fabric toppling to the ground, is effected here, without a ripple on the surface of public sentiment, without one unusual oscillation in the index of the stock market. After this brief introduction, the preacher recited the statement of the murder recently committed in Albany, whereby a delegate of the Convention lost his life. At the outset of this case it was evident, from the tone of common talk, and from the precedents on record, that it was not the murderer who was on trial, but the murdered man. The defence set up in the forum of public opinion, the substantial defence relied on in the criminal courts, was to be that the victim had committed adultery with the assassin's wife. He would say nothing of the scanty evidence thus far to sustain that defence, but only mark the common agreement of all sorts of men, that if it should be sustained, the punishment of the prisoner would be impossible. Supposing the allegations of the assassin to be true, without qualification; suppose that the victim was the shameless adulterer he was declared to be, wherein had he offended against the State? What crime had he committed? Search the statute book and see! It was not named. Look through the Criminal Code! For any hint which the people of New-York had ever given in any form of law as to the heinousness of this act, the adulterer may stand before the whole community, may sit with the wisest and most honored of our counselors, a blameless man. If he could be convicted of the deed, under every imaginable aggravation, it would disqualify him from no honor or emolument in the people's gift. But he could not be convicted of adultery, for that crime which ranked next to murder in the codes of all other nations, civilized or savage, was not named as a crime in the laws of this Commonwealth. The laws of this Commonwealth on this whole subject of crimes of lewdness are framed in accordance with the vile and corrupting theory that Government owes no duty in the protection of the public morality. This the preacher eloquently and forcibly illustrated by two cases, which he stated as follows: The first is that of an affectionate mother, a Christian woman, who has learned by an experience which I pray you may never have to suffer,

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child."

Once the wayward girl was rescued, by aid of the law, for a brief time, from her willful infamy; for she lacked yet a few months of 18 years, and the law is zealous to protect property, and the mother has a pecuniary interest in the daughter's services till she comes of age. But the few months pass, and she is 18 years old, and the law strikes off from her the hand of maternal authority, and lays on her no compulsion of its own, and, from the tears of her mother and from the entreaties of the Church of Christ, she goes forth under the encouraging protection of the laws, to walk the way whose steps take hold on hell. She has a legal right to abandon herself to infamy and wretchedness—a legal right to put herself in training as a professional corrupter of mankind—a legal right to acquire and exercise the arts of seduction on your sons and brothers, and on mine—a legal right to enter that ghastly procession that is marching daily, 30,000 strong, toward misery and rottenness and death and hell. And what has the law to do in such a case but to turn its austere front toward the mother, with her tears, and toward Christian Charity, with her hands of love, that would fain reach forth and snatch her as from the fire, and shout "Hands off!" Shame on the recreant State that will not reinforce the pleading of domestic love and Christian pity toward this wretched one, so much as with one authoritative word or threat! Shame that you will not give the help of penal sanction to the better resolution of any tempted creature that is struggling with besetting lusts. Go, blush, O virtuous citizens and tribunes of the people, for your ostentatious horror against the licensing of prostitution, when you have no word of protest against the laws that proclaim universal license, and turn the whole metropolis into one wide brothel! The other case is this: A poor woman came to me, sick, downcast, heart-broken, under the shadow of a great impending crime, to ask for counsel. Her husband, whose unfaithfulness she long had known, had just sent word to her that she should mend and make ready his linen and pack his trunk; and that at a certain hour he would call for it, as he was intending to live with a woman whom he had selected for his mistress. All day she had sat among her children, working through her tears at such a task as n was ever a wife set on before? and now had come to ask if there was no law to hinder this awful calamity. I was obliged to tell her no! If she had lived almost anywhere on the face of the earth, except in this State of New-York, the law would have laid its hand on the shoulder of this wretch, at the first thought of such a deed, and warned him that he could venture on it only at the expense of the penalties and pains of felony. But here we have a Revised Code, and an advanced civilization, and adultery is lawful—that is, unless it should involve some expense to the County Treasury for the care of the neglected wife and children! And so I counseled her to go home again and finish the mending and packing, and meekly and gently, and without upbraiding, to say "good-bye" to the husband of her youth, and to make up her mind to labor on alone, in her sickness to support her worse than orphaned children, and put her trust in that God who, though Kings are false and States may cowardly and meanly betray the cause of the helpless, hath declared Himself to be the father of the fatherless and the widow's judge. The subject was further reviewed with much ability and pointedness. The discourse may probably be repeated in this City, when the eloquence of the speaker and the importance of the subject will undoubtedly attract a large assembly of hearers.

Sermon by Rev. J. W. Horne, at the Willett-street M. E. Church.

The Willet-street Methodist Church was crowded last evening upon the occasion of a sermon to the Young Men's Christian Association of that church, by the Rev. J. W. HORNE.

The basis of the able discourse was the text:

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest."—Ecc. ix, 10.

In applying these words to the subject of the evening—"The work demanded of Christian young men by the times"—the speaker elaborated the following points: That the Young Men's Christian Associations are designed for the mental, moral and religious improvement of their members, and not the physical. He deprecated the suggestion recently made by an interested party, that bowling alleys, billiard tables, &c., should be added to the reading-room, as means of physical exercise and enjoyment by the members. At the meetings of the Association the Bible and other good books should be read by each one in turn, subject to the honest criticism of the rest. Good hymns should be studied and repeated, and essays, and discussions upon important topics, find a place in the programme of operations. The Church periodicals should be within reach, to enable young men to acquire a knowledge of the organization and workings of the Methodist economy and appliances for the salvation of men. A wholesome influence should be exerted by the Association upon the children of the Sabbath School, and the young people of the congregation. Tenement houses should be visited, and prayer meetings held with the families of the poor and neglected ones. Specially should Christian families be sought for, and made the *nuclei* of a good work for Christ. The tract movement also demanded attention. Tracts should always be kept on the table of the Association, and judiciously distributed where they might do good. The New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society deserve a large share of their sympathy, as that organization is moving in the right direction to solve one of the most perplexing local problems of the day, viz.—what will become of the masses of the people in the lower part of the City now being abandoned by Protestants, who are selling their churches and moving up-town? The Society are opening Mission Schools everywhere among these forsaken ones, and thus gathering in those who will one day go to swell the numbers of our up-town church members. He hoped for the coming of the day when the public schools will be thrown open upon the Sabbath for religious worship, so as to relieve the want of Church and Sabbath School accommodation. The cause of Temperance should also be sustained. Not long since it was feared that we would become soon a nation of drunkards, but a tremendous reaction has begun of late, and the countenance and efforts of all Christians should be freely given to so worthy a cause. A pledge of total abstinence should be kept upon the table, and as many young men as possible induced to sign it, so that they may be saved from so terrible a vice.

The sermon was closed with a warning against the snares of Roman Catholicism, and the so-called Liberal Christianity, and a warm appeal to the young men of the audience to work with untiring energy and perseverance until their life's mission shall have been closed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major-Gen. Butler and Gen. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, and Hon. J. M. Ashley, M. C., Ohio, are at the Astor House. A. R. Rangabé, the new Minister of Greece, is at the Brevoort House. Oho Tomogoro, Tsuda Senyo, Ginno Sinnodes and Ishikawa Kijoan, the Japanese Commissioners; Gov. Shepley, of Maine, and Hon. R. S. Chilton, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Capt. Hunniers, of Russia, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. K. Jarvis, of Ohio; J. A. Collier, Binghamton, and Hon. Wm. Schley, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Maj.-Gen. S. N. Crawford, Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will be held this evening in the Seventeenth-street Church. Interesting addresses will be delivered by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER and others.

THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Yesterday morning the *Santiago de Cuba* was towed from her anchorage near Bedloe's Island to the Balance Dock.

MINOR ITEMS.—The Twenty-second Precinct Police report that they found twenty-seven goats at large in the streets, and took the same to the public pound....A fire occurred yesterday morning in the shoemaker's-shop of ADOLPHUS BERNZ, No. 349 East Thirty-fourth-street, resulting in trifling damage to the building, and a loss in stock of $200; insured for $500. Origin of the fire unknown....VICTOR VOORHEES, boy residing at Carnarsie, L. I., was slightly injured by being knocked down by a horse while crossing New-street....At 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 322 West Thirty-eighth-street, in a cabinet-maker's-shop and stable owned by NICHOLAS GREDENTINE; damage about $1,500; not insured....JACOB HINES, while under the influence of liquor, fell down a cellar of No. 104 First-avenue, and received a fracture on the back of his head. He was taken home to No. 90 Avenue A....A boy named RICHARD V. ANDERSON, aged 14 years, applied to the Seventh Ward Police for assistance to enable him to reach his home in Rochester, whence he ran away in company with ROBERT SMITH, who deserted him. Inspector DILKS referred the case to Capt. BRACKETT, who procured the fugitive a passage home....DANIEL ENESPY, employed in the new building being erected at No. 185 Orchard-street, had his leg broken by a large flag stone falling upon him. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....The Eighth Ward Police returned no prisoners for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, being the first time it has occurred in the last twelve months....A fire occurred late on Saturday night in the dry goods store of A. FIELDS, No. 235 Grand-street, caused by lighting the gas. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water; damage $48, fully insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW.—Officer E. BROWN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested Mrs. SARAH ROBINSON, of No. 78 North Second-street, E. D., on a charge of selling liquor without a license. She was locked up to await examination this morning.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Court Officer GEORGE NICHOLSON yesterday arrested a young man named CHARLES STANLEY on a charge of feloniously assaulting Mr. HENRY RANKIN, proprietor of a grocery-store corner of South Fourth and Tenth streets, E. D.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 8.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $13 for No. 1 Spring, $14 for Red Winter, $15 for White, $16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR, $8 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club inspected is held at $2 40. CORN is held at $1 05 for No. 1 round lots; sales of 1,200 bushels at $1 08. OATS quiet; sales of 700 bushels Canadian at 80c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 per 100 lbs.; $1 45 per 50-lb. sacks. MILL FEED scarce—Shorts, $34@$35; Shipstuffs, $33@$34; Middlings, $42@$43 per ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Corn 7⅜c. to New York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 470 bushels Peas, 1,916,760 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 14,800 bushels Corn, 8,100 bushels Rye, 1,959,149 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 8.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT firm but quiet, with an advance of 9c.@10c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 17 @$2 20; No. 2 at $1 97@$2. CORN dull and declined 2c., closing at 85½c. OATS advanced 4c.; sales at 54½@55c. for No. 2, closing at the outside figure. RYE advanced 3c.@5c.; sales at $1 09@$1 20 for No. 1, closing at $1 13@$1 15. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK freely offered at $21 75. LARD unchanged. CATTLE market dull; sales at $8@$9 50 for good to extra choice STEERS. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $6 25 @$6 50 for good to choice. SHEEP dull and nothing doing. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 8.

COTTON is unchanged; sales, 600 bales Low Middlings at 24½c.@25c; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 4,800 bales. SUGAR is in better demand; Low Fair, 11½c.; Seconds, 13½c.; Yellow Clarified, 13½c. MOLASSES—No settled price and no demand. FLOUR is very dull and irregular; Superfine, $10 50 @$11; Double Extra, $12 50. CORN is dull and unchanged; Mixed and Yellow, $1 10@$1 15; White is scarce at $1 20. OATS—There is a light supply and a good demand at 95c.@$1. BACON is weaker; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Sterling Exchange, 47@51. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ per cent. premium. Gold, 136⅛.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 9.

FLOUR is dull; Spring, $11@$12. WHEAT is entirely nominal; the last sales were No. 2 Chicago at $2 03. CORN is dull and unsettled, closing with sellers of No. 1 New Western at 95c.; buyers 96c. OATS are in fair demand; sales of 30,000 bushels Western at 66c, and 20,000 bushels Ohio at 74c. RYE is neglected. MESS PORK, $22 75. LARD, 13½c. HIGHWINES are nominal at $2 35. BARLEY is dull at $1 18 for Canadian. RECEIPTS—Corn, 250,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. FREIGHTS, 10½c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 8.

FLOUR is steady with a moderate local demand; sales at $13@$14 for Family, and $14 50@$15 for Fancy. WHEAT—No. 1 Winter, $2 50; No. 1 Spring, $2 20. CORN quiet, 75c. OATS firmer and higher, with more buyers than sellers; sales at 63c. for No. 1. RYE unsettled; sales at $1 40. COTTON is dull and nominal; sales at 24½c.@25c. for Middling. WHISKY nominal; 80,000 bbls. are reported in bond. MESS PORK dull and lower; sales at $22 50 for City. BULK MEATS unchanged. LARD held at 12¾c@12½c. BUTTER dull; sales at 15c.@17c. EGGS active at 17c. Gold, 136¼ buying, and 137 selling.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 8.

TOBACCO market heavy. COTTON flat; Middling, 23c.; strict Middling, 24½c. HEMP heavy; $1 25@$1 55 for Undressed, and $2 65 for Dressed. FLOUR declining; choice Spring Double Extra, $9; Choice has declined 10c.; Extra Fall sold at $15. WHEAT dull; choice Prime Spring, $1 65; Northern Fall, $1 80@$2 05; choice Fall, $2 25. CORN declining; sales at 85c.@93c. OATS declining; sales at 83c.@85c. RYE dull; sales at $1 15. PROVISIONS unchanged. LARD dull and nominal; sales at 12½c.@ 13½c. WHISKY nominally unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 8.

TOBACCO—Sales 239 hhds. at full rates. Superfine FLOUR, $9@$9 75. WHEAT nominal; sales at $2 25@$2 30. CORN, 80c.@85c., including sacks and delivery. OATS, in bulk, 65c.@70c. RIO COFFEE active at 23c. MESS PORK, $22 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12¾c., packed. RAW WHISKY, $2 18@$2 20.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 8.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $11@$12; Country, $10 25@$10 75; Extras, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $2 28; No. 2, $2 16@$2 16½. OATS active; 54c.@58c. for No. 2. CORN dull 90c. for No. 1 old. RECEIPTS—24,000 bushels of Wheat, 2,600 bushels of Oats, 5,000 bushels of Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. of Flour.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 8.

COTTON declining; sales at 24c.@24½c. for Middlings; receipts, 86 bales; exports, 961 bales. CORN dull; sales at $1 10@$1 12. OATS dull; sales at 80c.@85c. Other markets unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 8.

FLOUR is declining. WHEAT is heavy, at $2 35 for Amber. CORN has declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 92c. @93c. for No. 1. OATS have declined 4c.; sales at 87c. for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS are entirely nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 8.

COTTON is unsettled, and quotations are nominal. Sales 78 bales. Receipts, 470 bales. Middling, 25c.@26c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 8.

COTTON closed quiet and easier, with but few buyers; Middling, 23½c. Sales, 800 bales; receipts, 285 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 8.

Sales of COTTON to-day 319 bales; Low Middling, 23½c. No good Cotton is offering, and the market is easy.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 8.

COTTON is very flat; sales 20 bales. The market is too irregular to give quotations.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 8.

COTTON is dull at 24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are weak at 50½c. RESIN is quiet, at $2 75@$6.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT A ROGUE.—We hear of Bank, Post-office, Express and Government robberies almost daily. We propose the application of PHRENOLOGY to all persons in places of trust. *One* is less inclined to yield to temptation than another. May we not *know* who he is, and thus "put the right man in the right place?" We may learn to judge men by reading *New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character*, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the Human Face Divine, with more than 1,000 illustrations. By S. R. WELLS. In one large volume, handsomely bound in muslin, $5; heavy calf, with marble edges, $8; Turkey morocco, full gilt, $10. "Take such a volume as this, and every one must acknowledge that Physiognomy opens a wide field for interesting investigation."—*New-York Daily Times.* "Admirably printed and profusely illustrated, probably the most complete hand-book upon the subject in the language."—*Tribune.*

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SUMMER WEAR.—For the accommodation of the ladies, who are about leaving town for the Summer, CANTRELL is offering some of his excellent Boots and Shoes, very slightly soiled, at just half of his original prices. They are just as good and durable to wear in the country as the higher priced articles. Call at No. 813 Broadway and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Moravian	May 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
Mississippi	May 30	Havre	New-York.
Columbia	May 31	Glasgow	New-York.
City of Cork	June 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Cimbria	June 1	Hamburg	New-York.
Persia	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Tarifa	June 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	June 4	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Antwerp	June 5	Liverpool	New-York.
The Queen	June 5	Liverpool	New-York
Nestorian	June 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Chicago	June 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Percire	June 7	Havre	New-York.
City of New-York	June 8	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Wm. Penn	June 8	London	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Concordia	June 12	New-York	Antwerp.
Deutschland	June 13	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	June 15	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	June 15	New-York	Havre.
Allemannia	June 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Baltic	June 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Washington	June 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 20	New-York	Bremen.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	June 10	California.
Rising Star	June 11	Aspinwall.
Columbia	June 13	Havana.
Corsica	June 15	Nassau, &c.
Geo. Washington	June 15	New-Orleans.
San Jacinto	June 15	Savannah.
Merrimac	June 20	Rio Janeiro.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 9—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—J. Innis, F. Benson and lady, Mr. Webster, J. P. Hickman and lady, Mr. Gray, lady and 4 children, D. M. Gregor, J. Ferguson, Miss Hackett, A. G. Creagh, Mr. Owens, lady and 2 children, Mr. Chapman, lady and daughter, Mr. J. Orpe, Mr. B. F. Culver, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. G. J. Reay, Mr. E. Righter, Mr. S. Righter, Mr. U. B. Wilson, Mr. P. Walsh, Miss Watts, Miss Brown, Mr. E. Girard, Mrs. O'Donovan Poss, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. J. W. Evans, Mr. D. P. Wagner and lady, Miss Wagner, J. Pilling, A. L. Messenger, H. Burlew, Mr. Brown, lady and child, Mrs. Cowan, E. B. Dickerman, D. Robertson, Miss Anderson, Capt. Sewill, S. Williamson, John P. Addison, W. L. T. Jones, W. Sloan, John Smith, Mrs. Battersby, R. Coleman, J. Arkell, A. Stephens, J. C. Bloomfield, M. N. Packard, J. B. Blethen, Mr. Scott, E. C. Chapin, C. L. Smith, Capt. Stephen, Mrs. Donigan, T. C. Coleman, T. Rowatt, Rev. R. Bentley, lady and five children, Mr. Brush, Mr. Albert and lady, Mr. Ventz and lady, Dr. Christie and lady, Mrs. Mixer, Miss Exall, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Sharp and child, Mrs. Thompson, J. W. Lamb and lady, Dr. Miller, W. J. Best, Mr. Alderman, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Stanard, Mr. Davis, Mr. Stevens and lady, Mr. Purdon, C. H. Haile, Mrs. Ball, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Wilmot, Mr. Wilmot, Miss J. S. Wilmot, Miss E. W. Wilmot, Miss B[illegible]anby, Miss Sole.

JUNE 9—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Florentine Hach, Rosa Wedeler, Anton Muller and wife, Hermann Herts, Hermann Blockart, Lucinda Sandford, Lizzie Sandford, Frank Swan, U. S. Consul; Louise D. Rosing, Pauline Rosenstein, J. Dierking, B. Pfeiffer, G. Hoch, J. Beringer, Matt Liebmann, C. H. W. Bitthaupt, Elise Ebeling, Sophie Hofmeister, Maria Muller and son, H. Brantingam, J. Brantingam and child, H. Lange, E. Naegle, Carl Rubens, G. Feist, W. Demian and wife, Pauline Frey, Bertha Jakobi, Susette Hepp, Pauline Fleischer, Fridolin Hageie, Seligm Heymann and family, A. Rummelsburg, Helene Cohn, Ida Friedrich, George Hiller, N. Ortz, James Twining, B. Spiar, S. Emmanal, Charles Lockle, Carl Lockle, Otto Lockle, George Byron, Elizabeth Byron, F. Schroeder, and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—B. Eblin, F. Goodwayn, Miss F. Goodwayn, R. J. Palfrey, Charles Backwood, Mrs. Stewart, Miss E. Brophey, Mrs. Hopkins and daughter, Felix Sasoa and son, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Moult, J. Eichelberger, S. Bear, Mrs. M. L. Harrison, Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Williams and 2 children, Dr. W. Little, Mrs. de Braue and servant, Mrs. J. W. Beckwith and 3 children, James E. Dickson, wife and 2 children, M. B. Sellers, T. M. Booker, Dr. Richardson, W. B. Ribband, Mrs. C. T. Parsipe, Mrs. Winehill, Miss Day, Miss Pepper, A. J. Lovell, J. H. Bacon, [illegible] Poiney, A. Poiney, G. A. Leaman and wife, T. A[illegible]son, G. Furgeson, J. Dreyfous, 5 children and servant, Mrs. James Dreyfous, child and servant, Mrs. A. Dreyfous, Mrs. S. Bernstein, Mrs. Pepper and 2 children, R. Bunnan, Capt. Manning.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28	Sun sets..... 7 30	Moon sets... 11 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 59	Gov. Island. 2 48	Hell Gate.... 4 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 9.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 990 passengers to John G. Dale. May 30, off Cape Clear, passed steamship Erin, bound up channel. June 5, lat. 43 54, lon. 46, saw a schooner-rigged steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 43 13, lon. 47 54, steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; lat. 43 05, lon. 49 44, one of the National steamers, bound E. 7th, lat. 41 20, lon. 62, steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg. The City of Paris was detained 12 hours off Sandy Hook on account of the heavy N. E. blow and thick fog.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen May 26, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and 612 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 30, lat. 49 35, lon. 15 53, passed steamship Northern Light, bound E. June 4, lat. 43 59, lon. 43 22, steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales with heavy sea for the past 3 ds. June 8, off Hatteras, passed schr. Mary R. Somers, lying to.

Brig Aylesford, (Br.,) Minnis, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

WIND—During the day, N. E., very fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 9—Arr. ship Commodore Perry, from London; bark Mystic Tie, from Rotterdam.

CHARLESTON, June 9—Arr. steamship Moneka, from New-York; schr. Maggie Gray, Baltimore. Sld. steamships Champion and Saragossa, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—Arr. bark Geo. S. Hunt, Cardenas; Br. bark Advance, Newport, Eng.; Swedish bark Acede, New-York. A heavy N. E. gale has been prevailing all day.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, June 9.—The schr. Kate E. Rich, of Absecom, N. J., Capt. Vaughn, from Portland for Philadelphia, in ballast, went ashore Saturday night near Highland Light, Cape Cod, in thick weather. She is light upon the beach.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 7.—The pilot-boat Invincible reported this morning having boarded the following vessels: On the 5th inst., schr. Valeria, from the West Indies for Baltimore; on the 6th, U. S. frigate Savannah, from the Gosport Navy-yard, bound to Annapolis; bark Aquidneck, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Baltimore; brig Sea Nymph, from do., bound to Hampton Roads for orders; brig Meta, from Baltimore, bound to a foreign port; brig D. Doan and schr. Jonas Smith, from Baltimore, bound to foreign ports.

The ship Astronom, from Baltimore, is lying at anchor in the James River Channel; also the Bremen brig Leopoldine, from Baltimore for Philadelphia.

A heavy easterly rain-storm has been prevailing here to-day, having commenced at an early hour this morning. A heavy sea has been running in from the outside. Inward bound vessels report the storm as very severe on the coast. A large steamer put in here for a harbor this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9.—A severe storm prevails here, with very heavy rain and N. E. wind.

The steamships Niagara and Hatteras arrived to-night at Norfolk from New-York.

The steamship Emily B. Souder, from New-York, arrived here to-night. She will take Companies B and H, Fifth Artillery, which are ordered to Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. The Emily B. Souder sails to-morrow morning.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS,
22,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Golden State*,
12,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Geo. Shotton*,

which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
GUNPOWDER $1, 25, best $1 50.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

SUMMER
CLOTHING.
THE CHEAPEST
AND
THE BEST.
DEVLIN & CO.

1867.
FASHIONS FOR THE LADIES.

For Watering Places, Country or City, the NEW STYLES of J. W. Bradley's celebrated PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double spring) SKIRTS, are particularly adapted to the present Fashions of Ladies' Dresses, as INDICATED in all the Fashion Magazines.

At RETAIL in all FIRST-CLASS STORES, and at WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade sts., New-York.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

ICE PITCHERS
AND
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
of every description of the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S
manufacture, for sale as low as any other house in the City, at
HADLEY'S,
Middle of Cooper Institute Block.
No connection with corner stores.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 371, June 8, 1867.
74, 63, 20, 54, 32, 42, 48, 8, 44, 17, 45, 41, 25.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 372, June 8, 1867.
40, 7, 75, 25, 36, 1, 67, 11, 74, 29, 52, 76, 64.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 295, June 8, 1867.
20, 43, 15, 21, 63, 75, 50, 2, 38, 40, 57, 69, 37.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 296, June 8, 1867.
48, 78, 17, 22, 46, 59, 64, 37, 32, 28, 1, 55, 20.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 178, June 8, 1867.
61, 59, 34, 73, 8, 48, 74, 33, 66, 35, 32.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 175, June 8, 1867.
28, 73, 10, 61, 63, 16, 74, 7, 31, 20, 48, 35, 28.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 188, June 8, 1867.
2, 10, 56, 31, 21, 34, 61, 50, 64, 15, 59.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS NO. 189, June 8, 1867.
69, 57, 40, 29, 6, 52, 75, 39, 23, 18, 54, 30, 28.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.